

Liberty Bell Will Arrive Here This Afternoon at 5:45

Escort of Honor Leaves For Grampian To Welcome Party to Clearfield-- Will Spend The Night Here

INFORMAL RECEPTION FOLLOWS SPEECHES

THE PROGRAM

- 5:15 p. m.—Clearfield escort leaves by automobile for Grampian.
- 5:45 p. m.—Liberty Bell party arrives in Clearfield.
- 7:15 p. m.—Concert by Fifth Regiment band at court house.
- 7:30 p. m.—Burgess Callahan will welcome Liberty Bell party.
- 7:40 p. m.—Address by Judge Singleton Bell.
- 7:50 p. m.—Suffrage speakers, Miss Harriet Grim and Miss Louise Hall will be introduced by Fred G. Betts.
- At the close of the meeting the party will repair to the Dimeling parlors where those interested in suffrage will be given an opportunity to meet Miss Hall and Miss Grim.

Escorted by a delegation of Clearfield county suffragists in gaily decorated automobiles, the Woman's Liberty Bell will arrive here at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon.

The bell, which is being transported on its history-making tour of the state on a huge motor truck, was met at the county line by a guard of honor comprising many of Clearfield county's best known suffragists. It was given a rousing welcome.

Following the evening meeting an informal reception will be held in the Dimeling parlors, when all those interested in suffrage are invited to meet the speakers, Miss Hall and Miss Grim.

The Liberty Bell party leaves Clearfield tomorrow morning at 10:00 a. m. for Lumber City and Mahaffey, and will be given an escort of honor out of the city similar to today's escort. A number of automobiles have been volunteered for this, out there will be room for as many as care to accompany the party.

According to the itinerary scheduled, thousands of county residents will have the opportunity to see the big bronze symbol of the woman's appeal for political independence before it leaves the county and continues on its triumphant tour of the state. The schedule of stops is as follows:

- 1:30 p. m.—Leave DuBois.
- 2:00 p. m.—Luthersburg, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.
- 3:15 p. m.—Grampian, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.
- 4:00 p. m.—Curwensville, 3-4 hour stop for speeches.
- 5:45 p. m.—Clearfield, dinner and evening meeting.

Wednesday, July 28.—10:00 a. m.—Leave Clearfield.

- 11:00 a. m.—Lumber City, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.
- 12:15 noon—Mahaffey, lunch noon meeting.
- 1:30—Leave Mahaffey.
- 2:15 p. m.—Bunsville, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.
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All along the route thus far the bell has received wonderful ovations. The silent appeal of the chained clapper, which is not to be released until the day that the women of Pennsylvania are granted the right to vote, has struck a responsive chord in the hearts of thousands of loyal Pennsylvanians. In every town where the bell has stopped and the speakers accompanying it have explained its message, men after man have pledged himself to vote "yes" on the suffrage amendment in November.

The bell which is stirring up all this enthusiasm for the suffrage cause is practically a replica of the original Liberty Bell, now on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. It is the same size and same weight 2,000 pounds. The only way the two bells can be told apart is by the fact that the crack in the old bell has not been duplicated in the new one. The clause, "Establish Justice," has also been added to the inscription, "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land to All the Inhabitants Thereof."

The speakers who will explain the symbolism of the Women's Liberty Bell at the meeting here are Miss Louise Hall, director of the Woman's Liberty Bell party, and Miss Harriet Grim.



MISS HARRIET GRIM

HUNGERVILLE GETS CONTRACT FOR NEW FLOOR FOR BRIDGE

Curwensville Structure Soon To Get Needed Repairs--Other Bridge Job Delayed

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The contract for the Clearfield creek bridge was not let and will be advertised for new bids because the commissioners were not satisfied with the prices of the various bids submitted for this work.

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George I. Thompson	3300
Curwensville Construction Co.	3225
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Curwensville Construction Co.	3650

TO HOLD CAKE WALK

The Elk Hose company will hold a cake walk in their hose house on Wednesday evening July 28th for the benefit of the Auto Truck fund. Ice cream will be served and cakes will be sold. Everyone is invited to come and have a good time.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

The ladies of the Baptist church will serve a warm boiled dinner Aug. 6, in the basement of their new church to friends and members of the R. M. Men. Price 35 cents. Also lunches and ice cream in the afternoon. Supper in the evening for 25 cents.

MANHATTAN SHIRTS

Regular Price Sale Price

\$1.50 shirts 1.25

2.00 shirts 1.65

2.50 and \$3.00 shirts 1.95

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Legal's Sale

One Year of The Great War, as Told By Correspondents on The Ground in Germany, France and England Today

(SECOND ARTICLE OF SERIES)

AS SEEN IN FRANCE.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Second Article
Paris, July 27.—The Great Doubt has been lifted from the heart of France.

The accomplishment of this was the grandest deed of French arms in all the year of Armageddon which began a year ago this week. In history the feat will be known as the victory of the Battle of the Marne.

Not only did this victory probably decide the fate of France geographically, but its influence upon the spirit of the country was, and still is, incalculable. For notwithstanding the "solidarity" accomplished instantly and spontaneously on Aug. 1, the day the General Mobilization Order was posted, a great doubt weighed like elad on the hearts of those who marched away singing as well as those who stayed behind and wept.

Everybody remembered 1870.

The old remembered the swift defeat in the Franco-Prussian war and the horrible nightmare of blunders. The young had heard the story time and again. The French, in 1870, were totally unprepared for war, were badly equipped and badly led. Their plans lacked cohesion. Generals fought independently, one of the other. Treason was laid at the door of one and altogether it was a terrible mess in which the poor soldiers never had the slightest chance notwithstanding a courage which wrung from even the Prussians the exclamation: "Oh, what brave fellows!"

So, last August, when the soldiers started for war, each one bore in his heart a burden heavier than the knapsack on his back: Would history repeat itself? Would 1914 be another 1870? Was France better prepared this time? Would she be better led? Were her generals equal to the great task ahead? If not, then.

The troopers dared not let their minds run beyond this point. Individually the most intelligent soldiers in the world, they have the other curse and blessing of civilization, an imagination; so they sang and quit thinking they joked with one another, never admitting even to themselves—let alone their companions—that the doubt was there.

Back home the hearts of mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and sweet hearts were troubled by the same unexpressed dread lest 1914 prove dwanother 1870. And if such should prove to be the case—

They, too, smiled and talked cheerfully of a new and irresistible France.

All knew, those who remained waiting as well as those who went to war, that for 44 years Germany had been living, eating, sleeping, drinking, dreaming war and that this war had come. What about France? Who was General Joffre? Who were the other generals? Newspapers had but recently declared that France was unprepared was this true? And all went along on being troubled in secret lest France should again prove unready.

After vague news reached Paris that General Joffre was in retreat from Charleroi, the 1870 bugaboo loomed bigger and bigger. Maubeuge was invested; Lille was occupied. Then there came silent, tense days, without any real news. The government moved to Bordeaux; the Germans were now in Maubeuge; Compiegne, Soissons, Rheims, Chalons, Epervan, Lunerville, Verdun and Nancy were very seriously menaced. Paris it seemed, was doomed and Uhlands were reported to be at the gates. The worst fears of soldiers and homefolks seemed realized. It looked like another 1870, only worse.

Still there was no panic. There was the exodus of thousands of people who objected to living in Paris during a German occupation but the city was calm. France's "sacred union" held firm.

But the Doubt, instilled into the mind of France by 1870, was there, gauging and real. The people could not know that General Joffre was later to be called a genius. They could only wonder if his retreat was strategy or incompetency. The censorship was strict and they had a few facts to base opinion on. They did not know the battle of the Marne was being fought, nor that Joffre had performed, by winning a victory

AS SEEN IN ENGLAND.

BY ED L. KEEN
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

(Second Article)
London, July 27.—After a year at war, the British Empire has some- what less than three quarters of a million troops in the field; its Allies have approximately ten million.

The British front in the western theatre is about forty miles in length; the lines of the other Allies east and west, including Serbia and Montenegro, cover some sixteen hundred miles. As the ratio of troops employed is one to fourteen and the ratio of mileage is one to forty, there appears to be some justification for the complaints recently made—quite unofficially, of course—both in France and Russia that England is not doing her share of the work.

But the question as to whether England is fulfilling her obligations should be considered in the light of her promises. On this basis, she has delivered more than was specified in the contract. There were two clauses in the secret agreement made with France long before the war started:

England would take care of the seas.

She would send an expeditionary force to France of 120,000 men.

That's all there was to it. She has carried out the first clause to the letter; she has sent nearly six times as many men to the firing line as she bargained for, and she is still sending them as fast as they can be trained.

Only the other day, the Temps of Paris in an obviously inspired editorial commenting on recent tributes paid to France by the British press made these significant remarks: "Frankness should be mutual. If on the land the support of our British allies is still only limited, we must not forget that on the seas it is they who have had much the heaviest task. If at the beginning of the war we are able to complete the equipment of our army with a rapidity which was not one of the German staff's least surprises, we owe it to the fleet which rendered us masters of the seas." The Temps then admits that to this capital support on the sea, the British Empire has brought its industrial and financial resources, "while its military effort on land has really surpassed all forecasts."

There probably always will be some difference of opinion as to whether it was British valor or German blundering that saved Paris in the early days of the war. Perhaps it was the two. Anyhow, Paris was saved, and Britishers at least always will give the lion's share of the credit to Field Marshal French, his generals and his soldiers. But even if the salvation of Paris was not due to the British, there is no question that they and they alone saved Calais and the other channel ports. Of course in accomplishing this, England has done herself a greater service than she has the French.

Since the failure of the Paris attack, Germany's main effort has been concentrated in the direction of Calais, and that is the reason why, until he has received sufficient reinforcements, General French will be unable to extend his front. The fate of the British Empire rests upon the holding of those forty miles.

All the idea of the "big spring drive" upon which the military writers had fed the imagination of the British public for months was abandoned at Neuve Chapelle, when at the cost of 13,000 men, the British barely made a dent in the German line of highly fortified trenches. In what was accomplished the Neuve Chapelle offensive was in a sense a victory; in what it failed to do it was a defeat—for Lille was the objective and the Germans are still firmly planted in Lille.

Then after the second battle of Ypres, in which the Germans first used asphyxiating gases, came the battle of La Basse. This showed the British public why the "big drive" had become impossible. The British and French troops were to make a joint advance after a preliminary bombardment for three hours of the German trenches and the field were entanglement intervening. In that time the French fired nearly 200,000 high explosives projectiles; in one hour the British had exhausted their supply of 20,000 high explosives and the rest of the time used shrapnel. Result: The French infantry advance-

AS SEEN IN GERMANY.

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

(Second Article)
Berlin, July 27.—The Kaiser will go down in history as William the Great, if the events of the first year of the war appeal as vividly to the imaginations of future Germans as they do to the generation that is living through the present world conflict.

Frederick the Great held Europe at bay, and saved Prussia through seven years of strife. His descendant who now holds the Hohenzollern throne, has more than equalled Frederick's task, because Frederick had England with him, and there was then no United States to furnish Germany's enemies with munitions. Nobody expects the present conflict to run seven years, but if the Allies can stand a war of that duration, so can Germany with the Kaiser at the head of affairs. When the war started the Emperor William had fallen into disfavor with many of his people for a number of reasons. Some believed he was too autocratic, others thought he was too well disposed toward the English, and still others thought he was afraid of the military machine Germany had developed, and was too prejudiced in favor of peace at any price ever to permit the machine to test itself. The early of the war, when enemy after enemy took the field against Germany, people talked disparagingly of the Emperor, as an incompetent, who had played his cards badly and had overestimated Germany's strength.

But when victories began to be won, and when the enemy first here and then there was rolled back the popular opinion of the Kaiser began to change, people confessed they misjudged him. The bitter criticism of Germany's enemies directed against the Kaiser, and the comments of neutral nations, added to his popularity at home, until now, the Kaiser is the idol of his nation. He is regarded as the embodiment of German virtues, the representative of German might and power. The nation agrees he has not abused the absolutely autocratic power he has wielded since last August, but has used his authority to meet every crisis confronting Germany in a manner that wins unanimous approval. If the war ends under conditions substantially as they are now, Germany will have saved herself, and will have demonstrated her powers so convincingly that the Kaiser, who is now responsible for all things in the Empire must be given the title of "The Great."

The Kaiser in particular, has inspired Germans with confidence in the outcome of the war. His calm assertions of victory have been followed by deeds substantially his words so often that he is not only the ruler but also the prophet of his people. When the war began, few Germans, deep down in their hearts believed the Teutonic Empire had even a fair chance of succeeding. That is why there was so much hysteria last August, and why the departing subjects of the enemy powers were so frequently insulted. That is why also the Germans lost their heads in Belgium and adopted a system of terrorism. That is why, too, he hymn of hate directed against England was so popular.

Now however, after a year of strife, Germany has recovered the confidence and believes in the Kaiser. The fear of last summer has departed and the Germans are no longer saying "God Punish England." Instead of the former hatred, of Enndalg of the former hatred of England there is now developing a curious kind of contempt, mingled with self-amazement that the Germans should so badly have misjudged the English. Nothing more remarkable has happened in Germany during the past year than the change of popular opinion concerning England. The might of the British Empire was mingled quiet out of proportion to its actual power, the Germans now are saying:

This war was now the fighting so say the Germans, if only because it has pricked the bubble of British strength. England will never again occupy her old place in the world. The ancient spirit of the English which the world has long been accustomed to taking at its own valuation, has been found to be no longer existent. England has lost the war for the allies, in the opinion of German militarists, and by doing so, has irreparably stained her own prestige.

3-STORY STORE TO BE BUILT AT ONCE BY SHAW BROTHERS

Purchase Lot At Corner of West Front and Nichols Streets—Work Already Begun

Old Frame Store Building Being Torn Down to Make Way for Modern Three Story Structure—Old Building to Be Rebuilt on Vacant Lot Adj. joining.

For the past few days laborers have been at work tearing down the McCarty bakery on the corner of West Front and Nichols streets which was formerly occupied by R. R. Spackman. The plot of ground which is 75 feet by 49 feet was recently purchased by Shaw Bros. the West Side grocers, who are preparing to build a 3-story brick store.

The foundation of the store will be 44 feet by 72 feet with a concrete foundation strong enough to carry a 10 story building. The store will be built of tapestry brick. Shaw Bros. estimate the cost of their store to be between \$7000 and \$8000. The lower floor will be divided into two store rooms but it is not certain what disposition will be made of the two upper floors.

The McCarty building will be moved to the vacant lot just above where it formerly stood but it will not be occupied by Spackman again as he has purchased the bakery formerly conducted by L. S. Robinson on Nichols st.

RED MEN TO HAVE BIG TIME HERE ON AUGUST 6TH

Thousands Expected at Fifth Annual Reunion of Order. Begins With Big Parade

Prizes Have Been Offered to Tribes Excelling in Various Displays—Afternoon at Park Consists of Many Diversions—Dances Afternoon and Evening.

Thousands from the towns of the surrounding counties are expected to attend the 5th annual reunion of the Red Men of Central Pennsylvania, to be held in Clearfield on August 6. The central Pennsylvania association comprises practically all of Jefferson Center and Clearfield counties and has a membership of about 3500 in the 13 tribes of the district.

Last year's reunion was held in Curwensville and was attended by a large gathering. The crowd which is expected to come to Clearfield will eclipse all former reunions in the opinion of the Red Men.

The celebration for the day will begin with a parade in the morning which will move at 11:00 o'clock. Excellent inducements have been offered to the various tribes to put forth their best efforts to make the parade the biggest feature of the day.

Prizes have been offered for the tribe with the largest number of members in line. The first prize is \$25. For the tribe coming the longest distance a prize of 10 dollars has been offered. Similar prizes have been offered for the best Indian costumes worn by the tribes, the best appearing tribes and the tribe with the largest percentage of members in line.

A prize of 50 dollars has been offered for the tribe presenting the best band and a prize of \$20 for the second best. The band contest which will be one of the interesting features of the doings will take place in the park in the afternoon.

The first division of the parade will form on Reed street, the second division on North Second street, the third division on Park street and the fourth division on East Nichols street.

The line of parade will be as follows: Out Turnpike to Market, Market to Fourth, Fourth to Reed street, Reed street to Third street, Third street to Market street, Market street to Second street, Second street to Leavy avenue and counter march down Second street to Nichols, Nichols to the park.

The recreations at the park in the afternoon will consist of field sports and many added features which will create considerable diversion. There will be ball games between the Red Men, performances by the Indian dance team in pantomime, dancing, a variety of games and various amusements.

HINDENBERG ME DEFEAT IN EFF TO INVEST WAR

Russians Halt and Thwart German Leader's Folly the River Bug

Petrograd Reports that Hindenburg's Attempt to Drive the Bug Back Upon the River War is Nunciated in an Official Notice.

(BY UNITED PRESS) Petrograd, July 27.—Vanderberg has been halted and thwarted in his attempt to drive the Bug back upon the river Bug north of Warsaw, the war news announced in an official notice. "After a stubborn combat," forces who crossed the Russian border and were advancing toward the Bug have been halted and thrown back from Olsaki," said the official notice. "Southeast of the fortress of other forces of the enemy who the Narw, were repulsed river front. All German attempts to cross the river have been unsuccessful."

Central Electric company, Quillen & Row H. & C. phone

RATAL MINE EXPLOSION
(By United Press)

Christopher, Ill., July 27.—An explosion in the northwest end of mine No. 1 at the United Coal company's mines at 5:30 a. m. killed eight men outright, eight others probably fatally injured a score less seriously.

Special sale of mid-summer mas at J. S. Hahn's Milkery

BAYLOR DIES

The shock caused by his having struck at the N. Y. C. station, N. Y. C. passenger train from haffey yesterday at 9:00 a. m. crushed seriously about the heart, suited in the death of Daniel of Sheep Rocks yesterday afternoon 2:00 p. m.)

After a thunder storm, if your electric lights are out, call Central Electric company. H. & C. Phone for quick service.

BECKER NOW RECEIVES TWO DAY STAY OF EXECUTION

New York: Supreme Court Intervenes in Behalf of Condemned Man

(BY UNITED PRESS) New York, July 27.—Charles Becker, captured again from the electric chair, is confident he would gain a new trial on the charge of instigating the murder of a man for which he has twice been convicted. Notice that the supreme court has granted a two day's stay of execution pending the outcome of the appeal was given the condemned man his wife in his cell in Sing Sing house. The opposing attorney is to appear before Justice Ford today. Justice Ford stated that would not render his decision but would probably do so tomorrow.

MISS IRWIN ARRIVES
A baby girl was born to Mrs. Mrs. Lewis Irwin last night.

All straw hats half price, all fur hats 1-4 off. Legal's Sale. Regular Price. Sale Price

CLOTHING
6 Suits \$8 to \$20
8 Suits \$10 to \$15
16 Suits \$10
25 Suits \$12 to \$22
62 Suits \$15 to \$25
50 Suits \$18 to \$25
25 Suits \$22 to \$25
All \$25 and \$28 Suits \$20.00.

Legal's Bargain Sale

CARD OF THANKS
Mrs. Elmer Smith and family desire to thank their many friends for their kindness shown them during illness and death of their husband, father.

WANTED—Girl for general house work. Apply at the Winner Inn.

\$1.08, \$1.25 and \$1.50 silk caps—on at Legal's sale.

other sports and contests.

There are expected thousands of people in Clearfield during the day. If the majority of the Red Men come as it is expected they will there will be over three thousand of Red Men alone. Aside from them there are expected to be visitors from all over the three counties which will be represented at the reunion.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

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Back home the hearts of mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and sweet hearts were troubled by the same unexpressed dread lest 1914 prove dwanother 1870. And if such should prove to be the case—

They, too, smiled and talked cheerfully of a new and irresistible France. All knew, those who remained waiting as well as those who went to war, that for 44 years Germany had been living, eating, sleeping, drinking, dreaming war and that this war had come. What about France? Who was General Joffre? Who were the other generals? Newspapers had but recently declared that France was unprepared was this true? And all went along on being troubled in secret lest France should again prove unready.

After vague news reached Paris that General Joffre was in retreat from Charleroi, the 1870 bugaboo loomed bigger and bigger. Maubeuge was invested; Lille was occupied. Then there came silent, tense days, without any real news. The government moved to Bordeaux; the Germans were now in Maubeuge; Compiègne, Soissons, Rheims, Chalons, Epervy, Lunerville, Verdun and Nancy were very seriously menaced. Paris it seemed, was doomed and Uhlans were reported to be at the gates. The worst fears of soldiers and homefolks seemed realized. It looked like another 1870, only worse.

Still there was no panic. There was the exodus of thousands of people who objected to living in Paris during a German occupation but the city was calm. France's "sacred union" held firm. But the Doubt, instilled into the mind of France by 1870, was there galloping and real. The people could not know that General Joffre was later to be called a genius. They could only wonder if his retreat was strategy or incompetency. The censorship was strict and they had a few facts to base opinion on. They did not know the battle of the Marne was being fought, nor that Joffre had performed, by winning a victory

AS SEEN IN ENGLAND.

BY ED L. KEEN
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

(Second Article)
London, July 27.—After a year at war, the British Empire has somewhat less than three quarters of a million troops in the field; its Allies have approximately ten million.

The British front in the western theatre is about forty miles in length; the lines of the other Allies east and west, including Serbia and Montenegro, cover some sixteen hundred miles. As the ratio of troops employed is one to fourteen and the ratio of mileage is one to forty, there appears to be some justification for the complaints recently made—quite unofficially, of course—both in France and Russia that England is not doing her share of the work.

But the question as to whether England is fulfilling her obligations should be considered in the light of her promises. On this basis, she has delivered more than was specified in the contract. There were two clauses in the secret agreement made with France long before the war started:

England would take care of the seas. She would send an expeditionary force to France of 120,000 men.

That's all there was to it. She has carried out the first clause to the letter; she has sent nearly six times as many men to the firing line as she bargained for, and she is still sending them as fast as they can be trained.

Only the other day, the Temps of Paris in an obviously inspired editorial commenting on recent tributes paid to France by the British press made these significant remarks: "Frankness should be mutual. If on the land the support of our British allies is still only limited, we must not forget that on the seas it is they who have had much the heaviest task. If at the beginning of the war we are able to complete the equipment of our army with a rapidity which was not one of the German staff's least surprises, we owe it to the fleet which rendered us masters of the seas." The Temps then admits that to this capital support on the sea, the British Empire has brought its industrial and financial resources, "while its military effort on land has really surpassed all forecasts."

There probably always will be some difference of opinion as to whether it was British valor or German blundering that saved Paris in the early days of the war. Perhaps it was the two. Anyhow, Paris was saved, and Britishers at least always will give the lion's share of the credit to Field Marshal French, his generals and his soldiers. But even if the salvation of Paris was not due to the British, there is no question that they and they alone saved Calais and the other channel ports. Of course in accomplishing this, England has done herself a greater service than she has the French.

Since the failure of the Paris attack, Germany's main effort has been concentrated in the direction of Calais, and that is the reason why, until he has received sufficient reinforcements, General French will be unable to extend his front. The fate of the British Empire rests upon the holding of those forty miles.

All the idea of the "big spring drive" upon which the military writers had fed the imagination of the British public for months was abandoned at Neuve Chapelle, when at the cost of 13,000 men, the British barely made a dent in the German line of highly fortified trenches. In what was accomplished the Neuve Chapelle offensive was in a sense a victory; in what it failed to do it was a defeat—for Lille was still firmly planted in Lille.

Then after the second battle of Ypres, in which the Germans first used asphyxiating gases, came the battle of La Basse. This showed the British public why the "big drive" had become impossible. The British and French troops were to make a joint advance after a preliminary bombardment for three hours of the German trenches and the field was entanglement intervening. In that time the French fired nearly 200,000 high explosives projectiles; in one hour the British had exhausted their supply of 20,000 high explosives and the rest of the time used shrapnel; Result: The French infantry advanced

AS SEEN IN GERMANY.

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

(Second Article)
Berlin, July 27.—The Kaiser will go down in history as William the Great, if the events of the first year of the war appeal as vividly to the imaginations of future Germans as they do to the generation that is living through the present world conflict.

Frederick the Great held Europe at bay, and saved Prussia through seven years of strife. His descendant who now holds the Hohenzollern throne, has more than equalled Frederick's task, because Frederick had England with him, and there was then no United States to furnish Germany's enemies with munitions. Nobody expects the present conflict to run seven years, but if the Allies can stand a war of that duration, so can Germany with the Kaiser at the head of affairs. When the war started the Emperor William had fallen into disfavor with many of his people for a number of reasons. Some believed he was too autocratic, others thought he was too well disposed toward the English, and still others thought he was afraid of the military machine Germany had developed, and was too prejudiced in favor of peace at any price ever to permit the machine to test itself. The early of the war, when enemy after enemy took the field against Germany people talked disparagingly of the Emperor, as an incompetent, who had played his cards badly and had overestimated Germany's strength.

But when victories began to be won, and when the enemy first here and then there was rolled back the popular opinion of the Kaiser began to change, people confessed they misjudged him. The bitter criticism of Germany's enemies directed against the Kaiser, and the comments of neutral nations, added to his popularity at home, until now, the Kaiser is the idol of his nation. He is regarded as the embodiment of German virtues, the representative of Germans might and power. The nation agrees he has not abused the absolutely autocratic power he has wielded since last August, but has used his authority to meet every crisis confronting Germany in a manner that wins unanimous approval. If the war ends under conditions substantially as they are now, Germany will have saved herself, and will have demonstrated her powers so convincingly that the Kaiser, who is now responsible for all things in the Empire must be given the title of "The Great." The Kaiser in particular, has inspired Germans with confidence in the outcome of the war. His calm assertions of victory have been followed by deeds substantially his words so often that he is not only the ruler but also the prophet of his people. When the war began, few Germans, deep down in their hearts believed the Teutonic Empire had even a fair chance of succeeding. That is why there was so much hysteria last August, and why the departing subjects of the enemy powers were so frequently insulted. That is why also the Germans lost their heads in Belgium and adopted a system of terrorism. That is why, too, the hymn of hate directed against England was so popular.

Now however, after a year of strife, Germany has recovered the confidence and believes in the Kaiser. The fear of last summer has departed and the Germans are no longer saying "God Punish England." Instead of the former hatred, of Enndalg of the formed hatred of England there is now developing a curious kind of contempt, mingled with self-amazement that the Germans should so badly have misjudged the English. Nothing more remarkable has happened in Germany during the past year than the change of popular opinion concerning England. The might of the British Empire was mingled quiet out of proportion to its actual power, the Germans now are saying.

This war was worth the fighting so say the Germans, if only because it has pricked the bubble of British strength. England will never again occupy her old place in the world. The ancient spirit of the English which the world has long been accustomed to taking at its own valuation, has been found to be no longer existent. England has lost the war for the allies, in the opinion of German militarists, and by doing so, has irreparably stained her own prestige

3-STORY STORE TO BE BUILT AT ONCE BY SHAW BROTHERS

Purchase Lot At Corner of West Front and Nichols Streets—Work Already Begun

Old Frame Store Building Being Torn Down to Make Way for Modern Three Story Structure—Old Building to be Rebuilt on Vacant Lot Adjacent.

For the past few days laborers have been at work tearing down the McCarty bakery on the corner of West Front and Nichols streets which was formerly occupied by R. R. Spackman. The plot of ground which is 75 feet by 49 feet was recently purchased by Shaw Bros. the West Side grocers, who are preparing to build a 3-story brick store.

The foundation of the store will be 44 feet by 72 feet with a concrete foundation strong enough to carry a 10 story building. The store will be built of tapestry brick. Shaw Bros. estimate the cost of their store to be between \$7000 and \$8000. The lower floor will be divided into two store rooms but it is not certain what disposition will be made of the two upper floors.

The McCarty building will be moved to the vacant lot just above where it formerly stood but it will not be occupied by Spackman again as he has purchased the bakery formerly conducted by L. S. Robinson on Nichols st.

RED MEN TO HAVE BIG TIME HERE ON AUGUST 6TH

Thousands Expected at Fifth Annual Reunion of Order. Begins With Big Parade

Prizes Have Been Offered to Tribes Excelling in Various Displays—Afternoon at Park Consists of Many Diversions—Dances Afternoon and Evening.

Thousands from the towns of the surrounding counties are expected to attend the 5th annual reunion of the Red Men of Central Pennsylvania, to be held in Clearfield on August 6. The central Pennsylvania association comprises practically all of Jefferson Center and Clearfield counties and has a membership of about 3500 in the 13 tribes of the district.

Last year's reunion was held in Curwensville and was attended by a large gathering. The crowd which is expected to come to Clearfield will eclipse all former reunions in the opinion of the Red Men.

The celebration for the day will begin with a parade in the morning which will move at 11:00 o'clock. Excellent inducements have been offered to the various tribes to put forth their best efforts to make the parade the biggest feature of the day.

Prizes have been offered for the tribe with the largest number of members in line. The first prize is \$25. For the tribe coming the longest distance a prize of 10 dollars has been offered. Similar prizes have been offered for the best Indian costumes worn by the tribes, the best appearing tribes and the tribe with the largest percentage of members in line.

A prize of 50 dollars has been offered for the tribe presenting the best band and a prize of \$20 for the second best. The band contest which will be one of the interesting features of the doings will take place in the park in the afternoon.

The first division of the parade will form on Reed street, the second division on North Second street, the third division on Park street and the fourth division on East Nichols street.

The line of parade will be as follows: Out Turnpike to Market, Market to Fourth, Fourth to Reed street, Reed street to Third street, Third street to Market street, Market street to Second street, Second street to Leavy avenue and counter march down Second street to Nichols, Nichols to the park.

The recreations at the park in the afternoon will consist of field sports and many added features which will create considerable diversion. There will be ball games between the Red Men, performances by the Indian degree team in pantomime, dancing, afternoon and evening and various other sports and contests.

HINDENBERG ME DEFEAT IN EFF TO INVEST WAR

Russians Nail and Throat German Leader's Fate the Silver Bag

Petrograd Reports that Hindenburg has been halted and that in his attempt to drive the back upon the river Bag north of Warsaw, the war announced in an official notice "After a stubborn combat forces who crossed the Manna of Ruman and were advanced ward toward the Bag have pulsed and thrown back Hindenburg." said the official "Southeast of the fortress of other forces of the enemy were ed the Narow, were repulsed river Prout. All German of the Narow front in the last have been unsuccessful."

Central Electric company, Quillen & Row E. & C. phone

BATAL MINE EXPLOSION
(By United Press)
Christopher, Ill., July 27.—A explosion in the northwest corner mine No. 1 at the United Cattle company's mines at 8:30 a. m. killed eight men outright, eight others probably fatally injured a score less seriously.

Special sale of mid-cummer mas at L. S. Hahn's Millinery

BAYLOR DIES
The shock caused by his having struck at the N. Y. C. station, N. Y. C. passenger train from haffey yesterday at 9:00 a. m. crushed seriously about the neck, killed in the death of Daniel of Sheep Rocks yesterday afternoon 2:00 p. m.)

After a thunder storm, if your electric lights are out, call Central electric company. H. & C. Phone 666 for quick service.

BECKER NOW RECEIVES TWO DAY STAY OF EXECUTION

New York Supreme Court Intervenes in Behalf of Condemned Man

(By United Press)
New York, July 27.—Charles Becker, again from the electric chair, is confident he would gain a new trial on the charge of instigating the murder of that for which he has twice been convicted. Notice that the supreme court had granted a two days' stay of execution pending the outcome of the appeal was given the doomed man his wife in his cell in Sing Sing house. The opposing attorneys to appear before Justice Ford at today. Justice Ford stated that would not render his decision but would probably do so tomorrow.

MISS IRWIN ARRIVES
A baby girl was born to Mrs. Mrs. Lewis Irwin last night.

All straw hats half price, all ma hats 1-4 off. Flagell's Sale. Regular Price Sale Price

CLOTHING

- 6 Suits \$10 to \$20
- 8 Suits \$10 to \$15
- 15 Suits \$10
- 25 suits \$12 to \$22
- 62 Suits \$15 to \$25
- 50 Suits \$15 to \$25
- 25 Suits \$22 to \$25
- All \$25 and \$28 Suits \$20.00.

Flagell's Bargain Sale

CARD OF THANKS
Mrs. Elmer Smith and family desire to thank their many friends for their kindness shown them during illness and death of their husband, father.

WANTED—Girl for general house work. Apply at the Winner Inn.

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 silk caps at Flagell's sale.

There are expected thousands of people in Clearfield during the day. If the majority of the Red Men are as it is expected they will there be over three thousand of Red Men alone. Aside from them there are expected to be visitors from all over the three counties which will be represented at the reunion.

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

Published every day except Sunday by the Progressive Publishing Company, Opera House Building, Clearfield, Pennsylvania.

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One Year \$5.00 Three Months \$1.75
Six Months \$3.00 One Month .25

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ANALYSIS:

Borough of Clearfield by Carrier and R. F. D.	1264
Within 25 mile (shopping) radius in Clearfield County	659
Outside 25 mile radius, within County	202
From Nat. exchanges, correspondents, in Clearfield County	82
Total in the County	2207
Total, all classes outside County	258 2465

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS is now a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, a national institution whose reports govern the sale of millions of dollars of advertising space annually. Upon the completion of the first official audit, a full detailed report will be published.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1915.

GERMANY'S "INDIGNATION"

Every time the subject seems to be "written out," Germany furnishes new material for discussion of her egotism. This time it is the news of yesterday that the German people are indignant over the statement in President Wilson's latest note that any other submarine attack resulting in the loss of American lives will be considered "deliberately unfriendly."

What, in heaven's name, does Germany expect the people of the United States to swallow in the name of peace? We witnessed the destruction of Belgium with unanimity worthy of the Spartans, when the shattered remains of each historic monument to the arts raised indignation to a point dangerously near an explosion of national displeasure and protest; we used to witness as German submarines worked gradually up to their crowning achievement in the destruction of the Lusitania, turning the other cheek just as often as one started from the kaiser's kulturist assaults; we stood by, are still standing for, Germany's insulting propaganda through the pro-German press of this, our own country; we permit The Fatherland the use of the mails when each issue of it is an unveiled derision of America and things American—the list is too long to be detailed here.

And now what does Germany ask through the "indignation" of her people? Why, simply that the United States permit the submarine assassins of the kaiser to destroy just as many American lives as they please!

A small requirement, no doubt, in the eyes of the "indignant" people of the empire, but one which this country will never fill and if Germany is wise, if kultur teaches a quality of discipline understandable to other than a German mind and a kind of wisdom not foreign to the whole world except Germany, the American note will be accepted to mean just what it says, and the German government will acquiesce in the demand of this country that submarine murder of American citizens cease forthwith.

THE EASTLAND TRAGEDY

It is good to find, after such tragedy as that of the Eastland, that the fine sense of sympathy of the people of the United States has not been dulled and blunted by the endless number of tragedies which have been enacted since the outbreak of the European war. Instead we find a quick, generous, and nation-wide response to the unspoken appeal of the families of those who went down to a needless death in the Eastland. Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, has received thousands of offers of assistance from all over the country, which splendidly illustrates the fact that the horrors of the world's greatest war have not served entirely to harden our hearts against calamity, and that human life, even when we steel ourselves to count its loss by army corps or shiploads, is still dear, and human suffering still has the power to soften us and bring out those qualities of sympathy which make us a people greatest in adversity.

R. F. D., NO. 2

Hello! Rah, for the good old summer time.

Farmers, take courage; it didn't rain on Saturday or Sunday.

We have noticed such a magic transformation of conditions along our route in past few weeks, the verdant waving fields of wheat or rye are displaced by the shocks of ripened grain; the bare and black plowed fields by the black-green oats and corn, and so many other changes we cannot mention and when God can make such wonderful transformations.

In this field of nature, why should we doubt his power to transform the character of man?

"Just another foolish fad" and "it doesn't amount to anything" thus we hear of men deserting themselves in regard to the playground movement.

Well, we have seen with him at once, it is a sane and sensible movement.

What is the playground movement?

We want to know, discipline and unadorned, the playground boy is a typical American boy is not much better and ends it over every other boy but he can't learn him to must learn that others have rights and he must respect them and where can this be taught so well as in his play

square in his games you can depend upon him being square everywhere. No, by all means give us playgrounds and sensible sporting teachers to supervise the games.

Mrs. Mans Read entertained a few friends on last Saturday. Some brought their sewing along but it was not the sewing society.

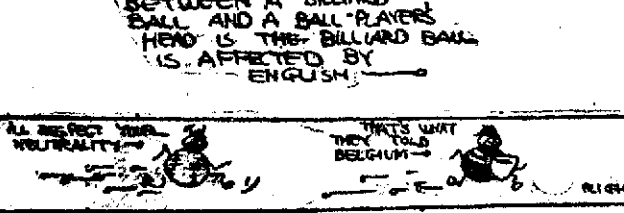
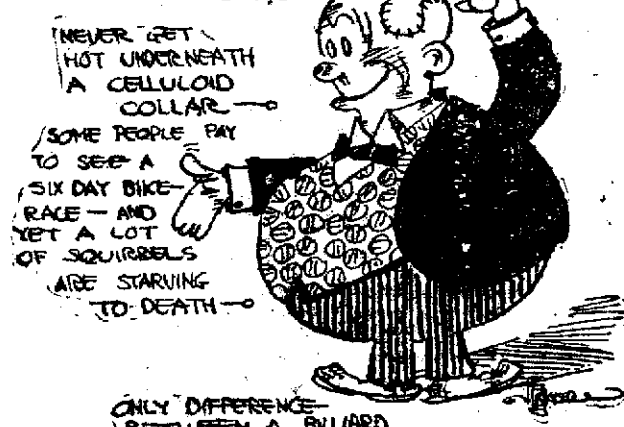
Fred Ogden got his root smashed and now he is keeping company with Charlie, who has been laid up with the rheumatism. Think he was jealous of the attention Charlie was getting especially from the young ladies.

TODAY'S ODDEST STORY (By United Press)

Duluth Minn., July 27—Charles French has no job with Uncle Sam's navy today; just because that Uncle could not use a piano tuner. He sought entrance here as a piano tuner, but the recruiting officer could not find any such vacancy and he told French to come back again.

Panamas for \$1.25. The lowest price and best value ever sold in town. Come in and have a look at them.

RABID RUDOLPH SAYS—



Today's Geographic Study of The Great European War Zone

"Not so very far from the battle-swept frontier that takes its way through the Tyrolean Alps lies the Italian town of Monza, wherein one of the most precious of Italy's innumerable historic relics is preserved, the famous 'Iron Crown of Lombardy,' according to a war primer just issued by the National Geographic society at Washington. "This iron crown came to the Lombards and to its fame through the gift of Pope Gregory the Great, who presented it to a German princess as a reward for converting her consort to Christianity. "Theodolinda was the daughter of a Bavarian king. Reasons of policy brought about an arrangement of her marriage to Autharis, King of the Lombards. Theodolinda was a princess of unusual charm and beauty; and, the story runs, Autharis, who had secretly joined his embassy for the negotiation of his marriage, met the princess as a simple Lombard courtier, and the affection that grew up between them caused the princess to oppose her marriage with the unknown king with all the power of her persuasion. "Monza, the northern city, dates its first important associations from the coming of Theodolinda. The German queen won the devotion of her subjects, and upon the death of Autharis they agreed to recognize as their king any prince whom she might choose for her second husband. Agiluf, Duke of Turin, was Theodolinda's choice, and he it was, whom she converted to Christianity, whereby the Lombard iron crown started upon its centuries' career of wonderful associations with queens, kings and emperors. "Pope Gregory's gift was a fillet of iron, which, according to pious tradition, was beaten out of one of the nails which fastened Jesus to the cross. This relic was brought to Rome by the Empress Helena, and was guarded as a relic of marvelous powers. "The iron fillet was used to crown the German emperors kings of Italy. It was used at the coronations of Charles V., of Napoleon, and of Emperor Ferdinand. It was this crown, too, that was used as the symbol for a united Italy, and, with the Lombard iron circlet set in a gold crown of Byzantine workmanship, the King of Italy took his coronation oath and announced the arrival of a united Italian people among the nations of Europe. "The church, in whose treasury the Lombard crown is preserved, together with other relics of the great Lombard queen, was founded by Theodolinda. In this Basilica of San Giovanni at Monza are the queen's fan and comb of gold, and the golden hen and seven golden chicks, which represented Lombardy and her seven provinces. "Monza lies eight miles north-northeast of the great commercial and industrial city of Milan, with which it is connected by both steam and electric roads. It is built upon the Lambro, a tributary of the Po, and its 32,000 citizens have caught the hustling spirit of the metropolis just to the south. Monza has a flourishing industry, with cotton goods and felt hats as its staple products. Its greatest memory is of its beautiful Bavarian queen, and its most precious possession is the iron circlet which Pope Gregory gave to her."

Buy your Children's barefoot sandals now. Important sale prices on every pair at Gould's.

Itineraries of Some of The Forty Ways and More

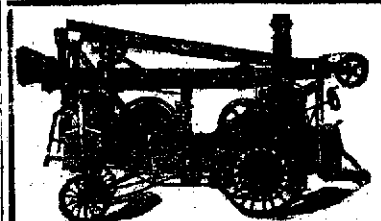
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You should have this valuable booklet to plan your trip to the Pacific coast and the California expositions. It will save you time and money.

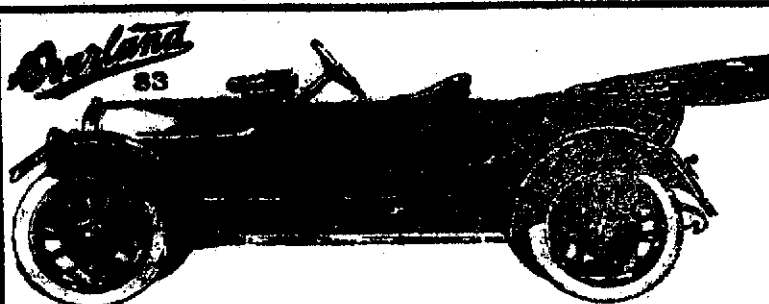
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PRICE \$750, F. O. B. TOLEDO, O.

Carload Just Received for Immediate Delivery
ALL STYLES KLAXON MADE HORNS.

Klaxon, \$20. Klaxonet, \$15. Klaxet, \$9

TWO STYLES HAND HORNS:
Hand Klaxon, \$7.50 Hand Klaxonet, \$4

LEE GARAGE,

Clearfield, Pa.

CLASSIFIED

First insertion 25c—Each additional insertion 15c—for 15 words or less. Each additional word 1c per word per insertion.

POSITIONS WANTED
No charge will be made to persons applying for positions through these columns. Please state your want-ad.

HELP WANTED

Wanted: Position as housekeeper or will go out by the day. Write Box 5, Woodland, Pa.

WANTED—A good capable man wants work as a janitor, or looking after furnaces in winter. Apply J. G. Progress office.

WANTED—Girl for general house work. No washing or ironing. Apply to Mrs. Frank Ellis, 301 Locust street. 1w.

WANTED—Concessions of all kinds for the 5th annual Reunion Improved Order of Red Men to be held in Clearfield Driving park August 6, 1915. Apply to HARRY A. TATE, Chairman of Concessions. J 27-31.

SALESMAN WANTED—We need first class salesman to place out standard high grade brooms in Western Pennsylvania. Broom experience preferred, although not absolutely necessary. Liberal commissions. Write giving references, age and experience Windsor Broom Co., Hamburg, Pa. 31

FOR SALE

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms S. Second street. J 27-2t.

FOR SALE—Three comparatively new houses, with city water. Also three building lots. All on Bigler avenue. Inquire of Joe Mecca, 571 Bigler avenue. 7-26-3t.

FOR SALE—Kindling wood, cut to stove length for sale at 25 cents an ordinary horse load and 50 cents a double load. Whitmer Steel Co. 8-20

FOR SALE—150,000 feet of hemlock lumber suitable for all building purposes at very reasonable prices. See Dr. C. E. Chase 4-9t.

Automobile Tires—Our leader carries the same guarantee as the Diamond, Goodrich, Goodyear and Firestone. A new one if not satisfactory, instead of an adjustment. Parcels post delivery. 30x3 or 30x3 1-2 Plain \$9, non-skid \$10. A tube free with every pair. Sell all sizes. Pope Agency, Grampian, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

(State five cents per line per insertion. No reduction for time)

Prothonotary

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. MOORE, of Clearfield, as a candidate for prothonotary, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-11-tz

Register and Recorder

We are authorized to announce ED. B. CHASE, of Clearfield, as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the rules of the republican primary election. 6-10-tf.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

We are authorized to announce WM. M. TEMPLETON as a candidate for County Commissioner, of Lawrence township, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. P. O. Address, Hyde, Pa.

County Commissioner

We are authorized to announce H. H. SPENCER, of DuBois, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-1-a. o. d.

County Commissioner

We are authorized to announce HARRY L. JONES, of Kylertown, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election.—o. o. d.

Low shoes and pumps, \$1 a pair at Gould's.

RICHARD M. REED

(Better known as Dick)

FOR

Register and Recorder

He Will Appreciate Your Support

Safe Milk

for Infants and Invalids

HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

The Food-Drink for all Ages

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More healthful than tea or coffee.

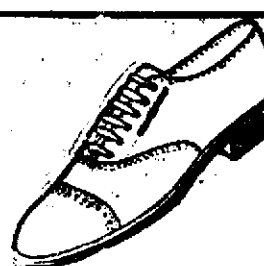
Unless you say "HORLICK'S"

ROSS & WOODS

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Shoes, Oxfords, Pumps and Sandals

Men's \$4.00 Oxfords in black and tan, the various lasts English, Nob and high toe at,
Rubber sole \$4.00 value at
Men's \$3.00 Oxfords at
All good styles.



Several hundred pairs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Oxfords, Pumps and Sandals at great savings.

All kinds of Nubuck, Canvas, Patent, Gun Metal, etc. one strap, two straps, Baby Jane, and all the various makes and styles.

\$3.00 Nubucks at	\$1.50
\$2.00 Canvas at	\$1.00
\$3.00 Oxfords at	\$1.50
\$2.00 Oxfords at	\$1.00
Misses' \$1.75 at	\$1.00
Misses' \$2.00 at	\$1.00
Misses' \$1.50 at	\$1.00
Misses' \$1.60 at	\$1.00

Buy Now and Save 10 to 35 per cent.

ROSS & WOODS

No Wonder Your Head Aches



after counting out the money for your monthly bills and then finding your cash don't balance. And it's all unnecessary work too. If you had an account at this bank you could simply make out checks for your bills and balance your account at your leisure. The checks would be receipts too, so you wouldn't have to bother about them either.

CLEARFIELD TRUST COMPANY

"CLEARFIELD'S PIONEER SAVINGS BANK"

The Clearfield National Bank

Inculcated When Young

The Savings Habit is best inculcated in Youth and is one of the indispensable habits, if the Boy is to succeed as a man. "Teach by doing," is one of the elementary principles of Pedagogy; so Teach the Boys and Girls in your care by Starting Them a Savings Account.

The Clearfield National Bank,

"The Bank of Service"

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SIXTEEN-DAY EXCURSIONS

August 5, 19, September 2, 1915

\$ 8.00 or	Atlantic City, Cape May
\$10.00 to	Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, Angelsea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md.
\$10.00 or	Asbury Park, Long Branch
\$12.00 to	West End, Hollywood, Elberon, Deal Beach, Allamuchy, North Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon, Belmar, Como, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Bricks, Point Pleasant, Manasquan, and Bay Head, N. J.

Tickets at the lower fare good only in Coaches. Tickets at the higher fare good in Parlor or Sleeping Cars in connection with proper Pullman tickets.

Special Daylight Train of Parlor Cars and Coaches Through to Atlantic City

Tickets good for passage on Special Train or on trains leaving Pittsburgh at 4:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., Coaches only, and 8:30 P. M., Sleeping Cars only, and their connections.

Stop-Over at Philadelphia and Harrisburg Returning

For leaving time of Special and regular trains, stop-over privileges and full information, consult nearest Ticket Agent, or E. Yungman, Division Passenger Agent, Room 212 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Read "The Broker's Coin" in Tuesday's Progress
See The Pictures at Opera House Wednesday

The Broken Coin

A Story of Mystery and Adventure
By EMERSON HOUGH
From the Scenario by Grace Cunard

(Copyright, 1931, by Wright A. Patterson)

SYNOPSIS.

Kitty Gray, newspaper woman, finds in a shop half of a broken coin, the missing link in the mystery of the death of Count Sackio. She is the only one who knows the truth about the death of Count Sackio. She is the only one who knows the truth about the death of Count Sackio.

FOURTH INSTALLMENT

CHAPTER XV.

If Your Majesty Please.

In full view of the spectators, who now had left the dancing floor and gathered in groups at a respectful distance from royalty, Kitty received the envelope from the messenger—the same packet which she had herself sent to the palace that morning for delivery at midnight.

She did this with a fine air of importance, for she felt quite sure that success now had met all her plans; now did the outward appearance of the packet afford any reason to suspect otherwise.

Yet, even as she took the envelope in her hand, there came to her a sharp conviction that something was wrong. It had a strange lightness—it did not seem quite the same as when she herself had sealed it that morning. Hastily, she opened the envelope, her lips compressed. It was empty!

Yes, the mysterious coin was gone. Contrasted to the safest messenger she could find; sent to the king himself; received by the king's trusted official; guarded, as was to be supposed, every moment of the time since it had left her hands—none the less, the coin had disappeared as though some specter had snatched it.

The blank look of surprise which came to her face was something not to be mistaken. King Michael frowned. "What is this, mademoiselle—are we made the subject of some sport? How now?"

Kitty stood regarding first one, then the next of the faces about her. On the countenance of Count Frederick she read only chagrin and surprise equal to her own. There was no trace of guilty knowledge there—she was sure of that. Then another head had come into the game! Some other mind also was interested in the mysterious coin of Gretzhoffen.

"What then, mademoiselle?" demanded Michael, himself not yet so fully advised as others regarding the nature of this packet which had been intended for him. "What was it that you were so good as to intend sending me?"

Kitty dared not answer this direct question. She concluded quickly that it would be far safer to add as little as possible to the number of those who knew the full story of the traveling coin.

"Your majesty," said she, turning upon him so dazzling a smile as would have made any man forget all else. "It was nothing. It was but a small favor I would have sent your majesty, to show the acknowledgment of my own country, since your majesty has done me such honor to me tonight. Perhaps someone in my humble message has been unfaithful—if so, it was but small loss after all. If your majesty will forget it and give me a few added days of grace, I will explain—I will try again, I hope with greater fortune."

Michael was ready enough to agree to anything which would bring back to his society this dazzling young creature who stood beside him.

"Very well, mademoiselle," said he, "go you like."

A certain relief was felt by all concerned, as now he turned and made a sign to the leader of the orchestra, who stood, baton poised.

"With us, excellenza?" The king ordered his arm. The king and the young American, of whose origin he knew and apparently cared to know, nothing whatever, were the observed of all. Michael at least could dance, and as for Kitty, she was an American girl.

As they swept on in the evolutions of the dance, Kitty caught sight of the dark face of Count Sackio.

That she had earned this man's dislike, or at least, had deeply hurt his masculine vanity, Kitty was well enough aware.

As for King Michael, he was extraordinarily sober, which, in his case, was equivalent to saying that he was not extraordinarily happy.

Count Frederick crossed the throngs about the king, and, though he turned away his face from the beautiful figure of the young American as she danced, he never had seen a woman who thrilled him thus. He himself did not dance. This was no evening of pleasure for him. He had other plans.

Count Frederick started toward the door before a second thought came to his mind. If there should be any reason for his absence, it was that he should be seen by the king's good graces. Because, revolution or no revolution, the throne of Gretzhoffen was not worth having unless his owner had both halves of this missing coin. Frederick cared not to be a penniless king, and only the united coin could give any king of Gretzhoffen actual wealth and actual power.

The murmurs of the people, vague, but not from time to time been heard at the open court of the grand

"Why do we starve while they dance?"

They began to edge towards the palace steps, a dark, dense mass. The soldiers were not eager to oppose them with steel. The soldiers were themselves of the people. Moreover, they had had small cause for loyalty to the king and court of Gretzhoffen. They were ill paid and ill governed.

The people lacked leadership. Count Frederick had hinged his own plans of action upon one event—the public disgrace of the king—and that event had not occurred.

He frowned as he stood looking out over the dense mass which filled the streets. Even he began to feel, almost in spite of himself, some sort of a vague pity for these less fortunate ones.

Still over the voice of the strings and reeds rose the low mutterings of the mob, strange to hear, impossible to describe.

King Michael heard this sound. All heard it, this voice of the people, as yet undecided. The king's face paled—terror smote home upon his soul. The courage of his usual alcoholic stimulant being tonight denied him, his weak nerves gave way.

He saw Count Frederick, now returning to the salon, from the great entrance door. The latter saw the terror on his monarch's face, and recognized on the instant the opportunity for himself to strengthen his own position in the king's good graces.

"Your majesty," exclaimed the astute nobleman, now advancing and offering his hand, "forgive me! I was in fault today in my conduct toward your majesty. 'Twas but a mad jest of my own. Give me but opportunity to prove my loyalty to your person and our country, and you shall not find me lacking. The people are about us—yes, it is true—there is danger of revolt, of revolution. I shall not attempt to deny that; but give me leave

to handle them, your majesty, and I promise you safety. I promise you to send them away."

"You are indeed my friend, after all, Count Frederick!" exclaimed Michael. "What you counsel seems wise. Use your own discretion, but disperse them—disperse them!"

Count Frederick hastened to address the people, who now halted, uncertain as to what move next to make. His own agents had been among the people, and had made known his own plans. Yet here was their master, evidently, for some reason, disinclined to give the word for actual outbreak, and now counseling calm consideration, dispersal.

"My good people," began he, as he stood at the head of the great stairway above them—"his majesty thanks you for the honor you have done him in coming out upon this occasion. He himself has found great pleasure in coming here to meet you tonight, although he arose from a sick bed to do so. He wishes you to be calm in these stirring days. He has planned this great ball in order that you might see the equality of his own soul in these events, so difficult alike for a king and his people to endure. Therefore, remain loyal to your king, whom I represent before you. The ballroom soon will be cleared. Let the streets also be cleared. Go to your homes. Wait, and depend on us who have your true welfare at heart."

There surged up to him now the figures of more than one man, some in uniform, from places in the throng, in the street. "What is it—what is wrong—why do we not have the order to march on the palace?" they demanded eagerly.

"All's wrong," whispered the Count them. "For some reason, best known to himself, the king is not drunk to-night, but sober. His people are not turned against him—on the contrary, they seem to love him more than ever."

They have done for months—there would be division among them if we started a new revolt now.

"Here, take this gold, my friends," he added, and stripped himself of some considerable sums he had brought with him. "It is all I have. Give it to those who need it most. Take them away from here—let them go to the drinking places. See that these places are filled now, and that the toast shall be 'Long live King Michael!'"

"We may not yet cry 'Long live King Frederick!'"

The nobleman shook his head. "Not yet," said he. "They still shall cry 'Long live King Michael.' That will do for the time at least."

Count Frederick returned through the great entryway and rejoined King Michael where he stood. "Your majesty," said he, "your people are returning to their homes."

"Frederick, my friend, my savior!" The weak king, his features working, grasped the hands of the stronger man. "You tell me they will disperse?"

"Even now they do so, your majesty."

Kitty, by this time somewhat forgotten in the king's vacillating mind, stood looking from one to the other of these two. As she read the situation, it carried something of defeat to her. An instant ago she herself had dominated the scene. Otherwise now, for Count Frederick gave her a somewhat sarcastic smile. It was the time of his triumph and of her discomfiture.

"Mademoiselle is distraught?" said he. "She is not dancing—she will return to her hotel, perhaps? What can one do for mademoiselle?"

Kitty turned toward him calmly. "If I might ask one of you gentlemen to secure my car for me?" Count Frederick smiled and bowed as he turned away.

But Kitty was not so soon to leave the great salon of the palace that night. She passed toward the entrance slowly, caught in the crush and confusion of others who were crowding out in the faade of the much-vaunted black and white ball. For the time, she found herself in the shelter of a great column, where she was willing enough to pause. As she halted here she heard voices just behind her—one deep voice, which it seemed to her she had surely heard before.

"It is a pity that the affair did not come off tonight, your excellency," she heard another whisper hoarsely. "We have everything in our own hands now. I have all the plans of the fortifications, the maps of the avenues, the specifications for each street crossing. It would have been entirely simple for the army of Gretzhoffen to march through this ramshackle city as it liked."

"Now, look here, my friend," Count Sackio held up before him a little object, which caused Kitty to start where she stood.

It was the king's coin! Yes, there was the half coin which she with her own hands had sent for delivery to the king on the dancing floor at midnight that night—and Count Sackio, by means which he only knew, had been the thief! It now was plain to her. Here was one more claimant for the treasure of the dead king of Gretzhoffen.

Count Sackio went on. "This is one-half only of the coin. Alone, it does not serve. I know well enough where lies the other half. Within the next twenty-four hours I will have it—I will have both halves within my own hands. Then, my friend, we shall see what we shall see! Events will happen which will surprise this part of the world, at least."

"Come to me tomorrow at my hunting lodge in the forest, at the edge of the neutral lands. That is the rendezvous of the other half of the coin. I shall seek a messenger to secure it. I know well enough how. Have our men there, for I, Count Sackio, will be prepared to show them all the reading of a riddle which has puzzled both these kingdoms for so long."

Had Kitty remained a moment or so longer she might have seen what the conspirators themselves, anxious as they were, did not see. The face of a strange man peered in at the window of the room which they occupied. He, too, could see now all that Kitty had seen, although he had not been notified by the latter at the time of her departure.

The grand salon by this time was well cleared, and Kitty made her way rapidly toward the main exit. Suddenly she found herself face to face with a little group made up of the king and notables of his court. They too, for a time had been absent from the grand salon—apparently for a certain purpose. King Michael now did not lack the stimulus of wine. "Our fair young American again!" he exclaimed, as he came. "What, mademoiselle has not even yet departed?"

"It is my fault, your majesty," said Count Frederick. "I promised to secure for her a car, but for the time I lost sight of her. The confusion has been so great that it has been difficult to find service of the usual sort."

An attendant of the palace escorted her to her car—willing enough to conclude the events of the day.

"Tomorrow," said she to herself, as at length she composed herself for a brief slumber—"tomorrow I must be at the hunting lodge of Count Sackio once more!"

CHAPTER XVI.

Another Seeks the Coin.
Debarred by his own station in life from participating in any such function as the state ball, the faithful Roleau had contented himself as best

he might by remaining at the hotel until the return of his mistress. By morning, as soon as he got word of her presence in her apartments, he sent word that he was in readiness to be at her commands.

"Roleau," she said to him when they met, "listen. We have still more to do. There is still another journey across the desert."

"Whither, excellenza?" inquired Roleau.

"To the hunting lodge of the Count Sackio—the same place where you and I took the part of two horse thieves, Roleau!"

A few moments later the two, once more provided with a speedy motor car, were on their way down the avenues of the capital.

"I think it might be well to drive past the two palaces," said Kitty Gray. "We might pick up some news there. First, let us go to the palace of Count Frederick—perhaps he is not out this early."

But, early though it was, Count Frederick was astir—was indeed ready for the street apparently, as was also his guest, Count Sackio. Even as Kitty's car swept by the palace front they saw the count and Sackio step into their own car, which waited for them.

"Quick!" said Kitty, sinking back lower in the seat that she might not be observed. "Drive around the block. Don't let them see me!" She motioned so to Roleau to conceal himself as best he might. Their own car, swinging around the corner, gave way for the vehicle of Count Frederick, which sped on down the street.

Once more, still undaunted, Kitty directed her own car to pass around the block and stop in front of Count Frederick's palace. This was done in the nick of time; for now, as they passed at lower speed in order to have time for easy conversation as they

entered to make of the exterior, they saw a man in some sort of official uniform walking from the front down the driveway for the side entrance of the great building.

"Stop!" cried Kitty to Roleau—"I know that man—that is a friend of Sackio! I saw the two of them together last night. It was to him Sackio showed the coin. I heard him tell this man where the missing half was. Roleau, that man has gone to get Count Frederick's half of the coin!"

"Certainly, excellenza," said the stolid Roleau. "Count Sackio also means to put this and that together, does he not? What can we do? Is your excellency game to try one more entrance into Count Frederick's house?"

"Yes," said Kitty. "Come—let us see if we can trace where this man is going."

Once more these two presented themselves at the door of Count Frederick's abode, and were admitted without question.

The two passed without detention through the main hall to the passage-way which Kitty knew so well. They followed down this narrow hall, suspecting that the destination of the man whom they had seen about to enter was none less than Count Frederick's little bedchamber.

Their suspicion was correct. Even as they approached they heard someone in the room who had arrived before themselves. Roleau, followed closely by Kitty, stepped up to the door—peered in, and gave one mighty bound.

In the powerful hands of Roleau, the stranger, taken by surprise, was helpless. Roleau clapped a hand over his mouth, another to his throat, and held him until he himself made the sign of submission. "Silence!" hissed Roleau. "Don't move—one word of alarm and I will end you!"

"What are you doing here?" demanded Kitty virtuously—"what do you seek—tell me!"

The man, gone sullen now, looked from one to the other, and knowing well enough what failure would mean for him, refused to speak. "Well, whatever it was," said he at length. "I have not found it. At least, you came too soon."

"I will tell you, excellenza," said Roleau at length. "It will do us no special good to have him join yonder party of which we know. I will tie him up, if your excellency will allow me."

Accordingly he did bind the irate official of Gretzhoffen neck and crop.

"Quick!" said Kitty. Stealing away silently they left the door locked and took with them the key.

CHAPTER XVII.

At Count Sackio's Lodge.
Such speed did Roleau manage to get out of his own car that Kitty and he arrived at the hunting lodge of Count Sackio well in advance of all

others bound together that eventful morning.

Kitty and Roleau moved about very much as they pleased after their entry. It pleased them best to hide themselves in a small room adjacent to the main hall where they fancied the main events of the day would perhaps find enactment. A door and window made connection between these two rooms, and behind the curtains in the smaller room they fancied they could be sufficiently concealed.

But there were others who had an interest in the events to occur in the hunting lodge of Count Sackio that morning. The tangled skein of the mysterious coin was expanding, drawing in yet others. Hardly had Kitty and Roleau secreted themselves before they heard footfalls along the window of the gallery which ran along that side of the chalet. They wondered who might be the author and what his purpose.

It was somewhat later before they heard the mingling of voices and the sound of footfalls.

"Rudolph!" exclaimed Count Sackio. "Why has he not come? What has gone wrong?"

But none could explain to him why Rudolph had not arrived—nor at the time did either Kitty or Roleau know who or what Rudolph might be—although, as a matter of fact, it was he whom they themselves had left tied hand and foot in Count Frederick's palace. Nor could any of these present know that before this time Count Frederick himself, returning to his palace, had found yonder intruder, bound and left helpless, in his own private apartment. The man had made such excuses as he could by declaring that he had been robbed and thrown in the room by a ruffian, as assisted by a beautiful woman. And

of his own apartment a very handsome chief, had needed scarce more than one guess as to who that young woman had been.

But as to all these side scenes which had been enacted, Count Sackio was altogether ignorant. Wherefore he now walked up and down, now exclaiming his own doubts. His irritation was obvious enough to Kitty as she peered through the veiled curtain and strained her ears to learn what he was saying.

Even as she stood intent on what was going on in the main room, Roleau close at her side, also absorbed—the author of the stealthy footfalls on the gallery below the window crept silently up and looked in upon them as they watched—a spy upon them who in turn spied upon others.

"So, she is not alone!" he whispered to himself. "That man with her will make a different proposition. Be

French Government Correlates Activities of All Chambers, and Forest Units Passes Administration Similar to Government.

Washington, July 26. — A chamber of commerce differs in essential respects from associations in the United States. They are public bodies, created by legal enactment, possessing administrative powers, and working in cooperation with the authorities of government. The activities of that parallel those of American chambers of commerce are to be found in manufacturers' associations and players' syndicates.

The French government organizes and coordinates every business can be made to act upon the commercial development of the country. A most effective system of planning, direction and regulation, trade, industry, and industrial education is maintained by the ministry of commerce and industry.

A monograph covering this in detail has been issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce as No. 28 in the "agents" series. It is entitled "Commercial Organizations in France" and may be obtained for 10 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. It contains a survey of the French organization of the French organization, and the distinguishing features of the various bodies, lists of all chambers of commerce in France, regulations governing them, an account of their participation in legislation and work, and a description of all commercial institutions of the country.

These loud words caught Kitty's attention. She pressed forward eagerly, her figure still half shrouded. Her own senses, strained as they were to catch what was going on in the main room, were less careful of what was going on immediately about her.

The silent man who had spied upon them crept inch by inch toward them. Slowly, deliberately, he raised his right hand above the unsuspecting girl. In that hand he held poised a murderous-looking blade.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Mr. Boost has a punch in either hand. When he delivers it counts.

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A Root-Cellar Will Make Money for You.

Build a root-cellar and store your potatoes and other vegetables in it; then you can wait for profitable markets. Concrete makes the perfect storage cellar. Use

ALPHA THE GUARANTEED PORTLAND CEMENT

and you will have a structure that is everlasting, one that cannot rot out, break, or let in moisture.

ALPHA owes its great strength and binding-power to unusual care in its manufacture. Chemists test it every hour, and see that it conforms to the highest standards.

We guarantee ALPHA to more than meet the U. S. Government's strict requirements. Call for a free copy of 112-page book that will tell you how to build with it.

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When traveling it is not only inconvenient, but unsafe to carry a large amount of cash with you.

If you use Travelers' Cheques you can get money anywhere in

Mid-Summer Bargain Sale

Clothing and Furnishings at Bargain Prices

F L E G A L ' S

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Mr. H. G. Jones and wife of Kylesburg, Pa., left Monday morning July 23 to attend the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco. They will visit several places of interest enroute and expect to be away about six weeks.

Alfred Troup, of Boardman, was a business visitor in Clearfield yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Douthett, of Ocoola Mills, visited friends in Clearfield on Monday.

James A. Rea, of Dixonville, spent yesterday in Clearfield.

James Mahaffey will take his fast riding horse Harvester Queen to New York, where he will attend the Old Reliable Fair Circuit races.

Mr. S. T. Hepburn, of Snow Shoe, was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

Samuel T. Lewis, of Ocoola Mills, was a business visitor to Clearfield yesterday.

Harold Jones, of Kylesburg, spent yesterday with friends in Clearfield.

Mrs. McGrath left on the 11:44 yesterday for her home in Brockwayville where she will spend a short time visiting friends and relatives.

J. D. Sizer, of Huntingdon, had business in Clearfield yesterday.

H. C. Kramer, of Moshannon, spent Monday in Clearfield.

Bruce Scott, of Reynoldsburg, was a business visitor to Clearfield yesterday.

J. C. Gatehouse, T. W. Gatehouse, G. Gatehouse and George W. Warrick, of Madera motored over to Clearfield yesterday and spent the day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Cole and their daughter Miss Marjorie have returned from a ten day trip to the Lake country. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Flegal.

Miss Helen Wilson, of Woodland, has returned home after spending several days with Miss Maude Barto, at Riverside.

Walter Sohn, of Harrisburg, who is the fiance of Miss Anna Norris, is spending a week with the Norris family on Second street. Mr. Sohn is studying law at Harrisburg, and expects to be admitted to practice there.

35 boys' fine double breasted suits were \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 only \$2.95 at Flegal's sale.

CAPTAIN HEINSBACH IS PROMOTED TO ENSIGN

Salvation Army Leader Here Commended for Loyal and Faithful Service

Captain Harry Heinsbach, of the Salvation army, has received a commission as Ensign, dating from July 20. The commission is signed by Miss Evangeline Booth, commander of the Army in the United States, and with it came a letter from Miss Booth's secretary commending Ensign Heinsbach on his faithful and loyal service.

\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 Men's wool dress caps only 49c.

One Year of The Great War, as Told By Correspondents on the Ground in Germany, France and England Today

(Continued from Page 1, col. 3.)

these a sort of eight wonder of the world. Yet this was true. General Bonnal said of this battle;

"This is the first time to my knowledge that a great army, retreating and fighting at the same time and for eight days in succession, was able to furnish the effort by itself to transform instantly its long and painful retreat into an irresistible offensive."

Yet that is what the French army was able to do. Through this victory a New France was born. The Great Doubt was lifted, the 1870 bugaboo banished. The people were given confidence in the army, the army itself.

Henceforth, whatever may happen to the French soldier, he will refuse to be discouraged. He can advance, retreat or doggedly hold what he has won, any or all, with tenacity and good cheer. He has faith in his officers and faith in himself. He knows the war may be long, but he grits his teeth: "We'll get 'em at last!" he says.

The Ghost of 1870 has been laid. Tomorrow—Holding the Gate to the sea.

We handle "Everything Electrical" Central Electric company company. H. & C. phone 460-y.

(Continued from Page 1 col. 4.)

ed two miles into trenches that had been practically cleared with a loss of only two thousand; the British lost 15,000 men in attempting to take trenches that hadn't been cleared.

A newspaper man witnessed this battle. He told the public through the medium of the London Times the reason why the British had failed, starting the scandal that disrupted the British Liberal Cabinet, caused the formation of a coalition ministry sheared Lord Kitchener's wings and created the new department of Munitions, with Lloyd George at its head.

Somebody had blundered. Lord Northcliffe's newspapers fastened responsibility on Kitchener. While giving him due credit for his magnificent work in raising organizing and training the largest volunteer army the world has ever seen, they charged him with neglecting the one thing upon which any possible hope of British success on land could be based—an adequate supply or high explosive shells.

The one inexplicable incident is Premier Asquith's statement "upon the highest possible authority" that neither Great Britain nor her Allies had been hampered by lack of munitions—a statement directly contradicted by his recent frantic appeals to the workmen of England to mobilize for the supply of munitions. Tomorrow—Supplies.

(Continued from Page 1, col. 5.)

The past year's events say the Germans, have provided a complete test of the comparative merits of Germanic and British civilizations. Germany has revealed her possession of organization ability, of initiative, of austere patriotism, of inventiveness of an unbroken spirit under adversity, of discipline, of ability to meet every new problem the war has thrust upon her.

Where Germany has succeeded, England has failed. The English (in the opinion of Germans) have proved themselves to be boasters, muddlers and uninspired in any of their works. They have been revealed to the world as a people undermined by discontent, unpatriotic, so prejudiced that they cannot even now accept the undoubted fact that their demigod, Lord Kitchener, failed them in their hour of need. The upper classes have shown bravery but no qualities of intellectual and masterful leadership, and their lower classes are taking advantage of the perplexities of the war to strike for higher wages!

The Germans are asking what this past year of warfare has shown the English to possess which the world should be in the better for the keeping. What can the world better be rid of, ask the Germans, at this anniversary time, the qualities the Germans have shown? Here is a Germany, beginning the second year of her war against the world, full of confidence, with increased faith in the destiny of the fatherland.

Tomorrow—Victories and Defeats.

WOMAN'S CLUBS MEET

(By United Press)

San Francisco, July 7.—Mrs. Emily Hoppin, President of the Woman's Federation of Clubs in California, will be one of the principal speakers before the California State Fruit Growers Convention which met here today for a five day session. Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Stanford University, opened the convention.

Have you heard about the "Brascolite" fixtures? Ask us about them. Central Electric company H. & C. phone 460-y.

held next Thursday at the Irvin park, meeting at the church at 9:00 a. m. Will be held the next day if Thursday is stormy.

Mrs. Joseph H. Cooke and son Rufus, of the Baptist parsonage, returned Sunday from visiting relatives at Philadelphia and Chester; they were accompanied on the return by Mrs. Cooke's sister, Mrs. David A. Chambers and family, of Delaware county.

Mrs. and Mrs. Jack Ardary and children and Miss Mayne Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deter, Mr. and Mrs. James Milliron and Mrs. Tizack Milliron, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Norris and Miss Mabel Norris, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Tate and Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Shirey were among the people who attended the Mahaffey Camp meeting Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Osman, Samuel Osman, Lilian Osman, Mr. and Mrs. Estus Woodring, Frederick Woodring, Kenneth Woodring, and Mrs. A. S. Price of Port Matilda, and Mrs. Marion Thompson, of Philipsburg motored to Curwensville Sunday where they visited with Mr. and Mrs. George Baer, the day being spent at the Irvin park.

The members of the Glen Richey ball team and fans of that place are hard at work on their new ball park, which is more conveniently located than the old grounds. By the completion of the new diamond the management will have scheduled games with the leading teams of the county and a hard fight will be made to place Glen Richey on the base ball map.

Women's \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$4 pumps and low shoes in all leathers at \$1.00 a pair at A. D. Gould's Important Shoe Sale.

ENGINEERS BEGIN WORK OF RAISING THE DEATH SHIP

Divers Still Recovering Bodies From Wreck of the Eastland. 500 Are Missing

Secretary Redfield Arrives in Chicago to Conduct Investigation of Capsizing—Declares Incompetency Will Not be Assumed but Will Not be Spared.

(By United Press)

Chicago, July 27.—Two more bodies were recovered from the clutches of the Eastland today. The total recovered dead is now 828. At least 400 bodies are still in the boat. This is the estimate made by coroner Hoffman after a conference with divers and police officers today. It was based on revised figures of state attorney Hoyne who said today he is

confident the number on board at time of the disaster was at least 800. Some officials still believe that a number of bodies in or about the boat will greatly exceed 500.

Marine contractors started today the work of raising the Eastland to an upright position. The work will be completed within ten days. When the hull is raised it is believed a large number of bodies will be released.

"No official incompetency will be assumed and none will be pardoned," is the sum total of what Secretary of Commerce Redfield would say upon his arrival here today to look after his department's phase of the Eastland tragedy. Secretary Redfield will confer at once with federal authorities.

For the best Electrical service, call Central Electric company. H. & C. phone 460-y.

Children's one and two pump and pumps in patent and doll boots. Great value for 9c at A. D. Gould's Shoe Sale.

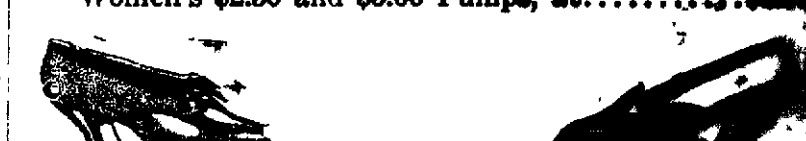
The famous "Banner" Mop is delivered to your door by calling Central Electric company. H. & C. phone 460-y.

White Pumps

We have just received a big shipment of White Pumps for women; regular \$3.00 grade, that we are selling at



All of our Women's Pumps and Oxfords; regular prices, \$3.50 and \$4.00, at



Women's \$2.50 and \$5.00 Pumps, at

Brown's Boot Shop

CLEARFIELD, PA.

If You Want to Save Money Buy at The Workman's Store

At this time of the year there is not many bargains to pick up in the grocery line, but we are going to give you all there is in it all through the week of July 28. Commencing Monday we will sell at prices quoted in this advertisement, the following goods, prices good one week.

New Potatoes per peck	15c	Best grade of evaporated peaches 1 lb	10c
Soup Beans per lb	6c	Gold bar evaporated apricots 1 lb	10c
Lima Beans per lb	7c	Silver bar raisins per pkg.	10c
3 cans best grade tomatoes	25c	Currants per pkg.	10c
3 cans of pumpkin	25c	Pure lard per lb.	10c
3 cans of peas	21c	Pure Cider Vinegar per gal.	10c
3 cans of corn	21c	Good coffee per lb.	13 1/2c
3 large cans of milk	21c	7 cans oil sardines	20c
Large can of syrup	10c	6 cakes Octagon soap	20c
Cheese per lb	19c	6 cakes Fels Naptha soap	20c
Very good grade of evaporated	7c	6 cakes P. & G. soap	20c
peaches per lb	7c	8 lb pail of fish	20c

There is many other articles we can save you money Someone is going to get a \$35.00 all steel white enameled kitchen cabinet free, come in and see how it is done

WORKMAN'S STORE

A. W. LEONARDSON CO. A. W. LEONARDSON CO. A. W. LEONARDSON CO.

A Final Round-up of Summer Merchandise This Last Week of July Clearance

Sale prices hold good on all specials advertised up to closing time Saturday evening. Savings of a very substantial nature are every where in evidence, wanted summer merchandise makes its appeal with the persuasive eloquence of low prices that can not fail to convince.

That it will be to your advantage to visit this store and supply such needs as may be yours upon these very exceptional terms we believe will be your decision.

SHOW SILK GLOVES, 89c

You will find these excellent silk gloves displayed at glove counter.

They are 16-button length, white with black embroidered backs.

EMBROIDERS AT 19c A YARD.

Wherever there are girls there is bound to be need for these pretty and useful ribbons; 1-2 inches wide, beautiful floral effects with border edge in a wide range of colors.

50c SILK UMBRELLAS, \$2.69.

There is the opportunity to select a woman's colored silk umbrella at a considerable saving. These umbrellas are good for rain or shine, silk covers and case, a good line of natural wood handles from which to make a selection.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER DRESSES.

Children and Misses', from 14 to 16 years of age are the favored ones in this clearance sale of summer wash dresses. The sale prices start at 39c, and the better ones for a little more, all of them are less than you can buy the material.

\$1.00 BRASSIERES, 50c.

These brassieres are well made of good strong batiste, and represent several well advertised makes. They are slightly soiled from display, but we allow 50c from the regular price for laundering.

SUMMER VESTS, 10c.

Just a good weight for warm weather and very well made garments are these special vests at 10c each.

75c COMBINATION SUITS, 48c.

Women's summer weight muslin combination suits nicely trimmed with fine lace and embroidery.

MEN'S 50c SILK SOX, 35c.

We have just five dozen extra good 50c silk sox for men in plain and two tone effects on sale at 35c.

15c SUMMER WEIGHT HOSE, 9c.

Women's fast black cotton hose in a full run of sizes, a good 15 number.

25c TURKISH TOWELS, 19c

You never can have too many bath towels during the hot weather and everyone should be interested in these large size 20x40 inch Turkish towels at 19c.

CROCHET QUILTS, 79c.

Full bed size crochet quilts in pretty Marcelline patterns, while they last, 79c each.

50c SWISS, 39c.

Ten pieces 40-inch wide white dotted Swiss for summer dresses, regular 50c quality.

50c EMBROIDERED BATISTE, 35c.

Small lot of white and colored batiste in ring or solid dot.

15c GINGHAMS, 10c.

A dozen good patterns in 32-inch

wide dress gingham; just the thing for children's school dresses.

25c CZEPE, 18c.

Dainty butterfly crepe, white sheer ground with colored figures in butterfly effect.

50c DRESS VOILES, 25c.

Small lot of about 200 yards fine sheer voiles and crepes in figured, bordered, stripe and checks, at Half Price.

TAILORED SUITS MUST GO.

About twenty women's tailored suits; all that remains of our summer stock; all this season's styles—have been given orders to move on and at once.

\$5.95 \$7.50 \$9.75

These are the prices; big reductions in every case—at which they will go.

SUMMER DRESSES, TOO

All our women's summer wash dresses are reduced in price, and are selling fast for they are neat, stylish summer gowns for about the cost of making.

BUY SUMMER WAISTS NOW.

You'll need many more waists than you have now to see you to the end of this season. Our prices have been lowered to a point where our stocks are melting away like snow in a July sun. The new prices are 49c, 98c, \$1.48, \$1.98, \$2.75, values up to \$4.50.

A. W. LEONARDSON CO.

Baptist Sunday School Picnic
Baptist Sunday School picnic will be

Liberty Bell Will Arrive Here This Afternoon at 5:45

Escort of Honor Leaves For Grampian To Welcome Party to Clearfield-- Will Spend The Night Here

INFORMAL RECEPTION FOLLOWS SPEECHES

THE PROGRAM

- 5:15 p. m.—Clearfield escort leaves by automobile for Grampian.
- 5:45 p. m.—Liberty Bell party arrives in Clearfield.
- 7:15 p. m.—Concert by Fifth Regiment band at court house.
- 7:30 p. m.—Burgess Callahan will welcome Liberty Bell party.
- 7:40 p. m.—Address by Judge Singleton Bell.
- 7:50 p. m.—Suffrage speakers, Miss Harriet Grim and Miss Louise Hall will be introduced by Fred G. Betts.
- At the close of the meeting the party will repair to the Dimeling parlors where those interested in suffrage will be given an opportunity to meet Miss Hall and Miss Grim.

Escorted by a delegation of Clearfield county suffragists in gaily decorated automobiles, the Woman's Liberty Bell will arrive here at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon.

The bell, which is being transported on its history-making tour of the state on a huge motor truck, was met at the county line by a guard of honor comprising many of Clearfield county's best known suffragists. It was given a rousing welcome.

Following the evening meeting an informal reception will be held in the Dimeling parlors, when all those interested in suffrage are invited to meet the speakers, Miss Hall and Miss Grim.

The Liberty Bell party leaves Clearfield tomorrow morning at 10:00 a. m. for Lumber City and Mahaffey, and will be given an escort of honor out of the city similar to today's escort. A number of automobiles have been volunteered for this, out there will be room for as many as care to accompany the party.

According to the itinerary scheduled, thousands of county residents will have the opportunity to see the big bronze symbol of the woman's appeal for political independence before it leaves the county and continues on its triumphant tour of the state. The schedule of stops is as follows:

- 1:30 p. m.—Leave DuBois.
- 2:00 p. m.—Luthersburg, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.
- 3:15 p. m.—Grampian, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.
- 4:00 p. m.—Curwensville, 3-4 hour stop for speeches.
- 5:45 p. m.—Clearfield, dinner and evening meeting.

Wednesday, July 28.—10:00 a. m.—Leave Clearfield.

- 11:00 a. m.—Lumber City, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.
- 12:15 noon—Mahaffey, lunch noon meeting.
- 1:30—Leave Mahaffey.
- 2:15 p. m.—Bunsville, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.
- 3:30 p. m.—Cherry Tree, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.

All along the route thus far the bell has received wonderful ovations. The silent appeal of the chained clapper, which is not to be released until the day that the women of Pennsylvania are granted the right to vote, has struck a responsive chord in the hearts of thousands of loyal Pennsylvanians. In every town where the bell has stopped and the speakers accompanying it have explained its message, men after man have pledged himself to vote "yes" on the suffrage amendment in November.

The bell which is stirring up all this enthusiasm for the suffrage cause is practically a replica of the original Liberty Bell, now on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. It is the same size and same weight 2,000 pounds. The only way the two bells can be told apart is by the fact that the crack in the old bell has not been duplicated in the new one. The clause, "Establish Justice," has also been added to the inscription, "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land to All the Inhabitants Thereof."

The speakers who will explain the symbolism of the Women's Liberty Bell at the meeting here are Miss Louise Hall, director of the Woman's Liberty Bell party, and Miss Harriet Grim.



MISS HARRIET GRIM

HUNGERVILLE GETS CONTRACT FOR NEW FLOOR FOR BRIDGE

Curwensville Structure Soon To Get Needed Repairs--Other Bridge Job Delayed

Commissioners Think Prices Submitted Too High for Resurfacing Floor of Bridge Over Clearfield Creek—Will Ask for New Tenders.

The contract for the paving with crossbed wooden blocks of the bridge across the river at Curwensville was let Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock to Thomas F. Hungerville, of Smithport, for the sum of \$2749.

The county commissioners opened the bids on Monday afternoon at the various construction agencies for the paving of both the Curwensville bridge for Clearfield creek bridge near the county home.

The contract for the Clearfield creek bridge was not let and will be advertised for new bids because the commissioners were not satisfied with the prices of the various bids submitted for this work.

The parties bidding on the Curwensville bridge which was let to T. F. Hungerville are as follows:

Thomas F. Hungerville	\$2749
Whittaker and Diehl	2883
George I. Thompson	3300
Curwensville Construction Co.	3225
Graton Bldg. Co.	33450

The prices which were submitted for the work on the Clearfield creek bridge and which were found unsatisfactory by the commissioners are as follows:

Whittaker and Diehl	\$2883
George I. Thompson	3117
T. F. Hungerville	3174
Graton Bldg. Co.	3550
Curwensville Construction Co.	3650

The Elk Hose company will hold a cake walk in their hose house on Wednesday evening July 28th for the benefit of the Auto Truck fund. Ice cream will be served and cakes will be sold. Everyone is invited to come and have a good time.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

The ladies of the Baptist church will serve a warm boiled dinner Aug. 6, in the basement of their new church to friends and members of the R. M. Men. Price 35 cents. Also lunches and ice cream in the afternoon. Supper in the evening for 25 cents.

MANHATTAN SHIRTS

Regular Price	Sale Price
\$1.50 shirts	\$1.25
2.00 shirts	1.85
2.50 and \$3.00 shirts	1.95
3.50 and \$4.00 shirts	2.55
5.00 and \$6.00 shirts	3.85

Legal's Sale

One Year of The Great War, as Told By Correspondents on The Ground in Germany, France and England Today

(SECOND ARTICLE OF SERIES)

AS SEEN IN FRANCE.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Second Article
Paris, July 27.—The Great Doubt has been lifted from the heart of France.

The accomplishment of this was the grandest deed of French arms in all the year of Armageddon which began a year ago this week. In history the feat will be known as the victory of the Battle of the Marne.

Not only did this victory probably decide the fate of France geographically, but its influence upon the spirit of the country was, and still is, incalculable. For notwithstanding the "solidarity" accomplished instantly and spontaneously on Aug. 1, the day the General Mobilization Order was posted, a great doubt weighed like elad on the hearts of those who marched away singing as well as those who stayed behind and wept.

Everybody remembered 1870.

The old remembered the swift defeat in the Franco-Prussian war and the horrible nightmare of blunders. The young had heard the story time and again. The French, in 1870, were totally unprepared for war, were badly equipped and badly led. Their plans lacked cohesion. Generals fought independently, one of the other. Treason was laid at the door of one and altogether it was a terrible mess in which the poor soldiers never had the slightest chance notwithstanding a courage which wrung from even the Prussians the exclamation: "Oh, what brave fellows!"

So, last August, when the soldiers started for war, each one bore in his heart a burden heavier than the knapsack on his back: Would history repeat itself? Would 1914 be another 1870? Was France better prepared this time? Would she be better led? Were her generals equal to the great task ahead? If not, then.

The troopers dared not let their minds run beyond this point. Individually the most intelligent soldiers in the world, they have the other curse and blessing of civilization, an imagination; so they sang and quit thinking they joked with one another never admitting even to themselves—let alone their companions—that the doubt was there.

Back home the hearts of mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and sweet hearts were troubled by the same unexpressed dread lest 1914 prove dwanother 1870. And if such should prove to be the case—

They, too, smiled and talked cheerfully of a new and irresistible France.

All knew, those who remained waiting as well as those who went to war, that for 44 years Germany had been living, eating, sleeping, drinking, dreaming war and that this war had come. What about France? Who was General Joffre? Who were the other generals? Newspapers had but recently declared that France was unprepared was this true? And all went along on being troubled in secret lest France should again prove unready.

After vague news reached Paris that General Joffre was in retreat from Charleroi, the 1870 bugaboo loomed bigger and bigger. Maubeuge was invested; Lille was occupied. Then there came silent, tense days, without any real news. The government moved to Bordeaux; the Germans were now in Maubeuge; Compiegne, Soissons, Rheims, Chalons, Epervan, Luneville, Verdun and Nancy were very seriously menaced. Paris it seemed, was doomed and Uhlans were reported to be at the gates. The worst fears of soldiers and homefolks seemed realized. It looked like another 1870, only worse.

Still there was no panic. There was the exodus of thousands of people who objected to living in Paris during a German occupation but the city was calm. France's "sacred union" held firm.

But the Doubt, instilled into the mind of France by 1870, was there, gauging and real. The people could not know that General Joffre was later to be called a genius. They could only wonder if his retreat was strategy or incompetency. The censorship was strict and they had a few facts to base opinion on. They did not know the battle of the Marne was being fought, nor that Joffre had performed, by winning a victory

AS SEEN IN ENGLAND.

BY ED L. KEEN
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

(Second Article)
London, July 27.—After a year at war, the British Empire has somewhat less than three quarters of a million troops in the field; its Allies have approximately ten million.

The British front in the western theatre is about forty miles in length; the lines of the other Allies east and west, including Serbia and Montenegro, cover some sixteen hundred miles. As the ratio of troops employed is one to fourteen and the ratio of mileage is one to forty, there appears to be some justification for the complaints recently made—quite unofficially, of course—both in France and Russia that England is not doing her share of the work.

But the question as to whether England is fulfilling her obligations should be considered in the light of her promises. On this basis, she has delivered more than was specified in the contract. There were two clauses in the secret agreement made with France long before the war started:

England would take care of the seas.

She would send an expeditionary force to France of 120,000 men.

That's all there was to it. She has carried out the first clause to the letter; she has sent nearly six times as many men to the firing line as she bargained for, and she is still sending them as fast as they can be trained.

Only the other day, the Temps of Paris in an obviously inspired editorial commenting on recent tributes paid to France by the British press made these significant remarks: "Frankness should be mutual. If on the land the support of our British allies is still only limited, we must not forget that on the seas it is they who have had much the heaviest task. If at the beginning of the war we are able to complete the equipment of our army with a rapidity which was not one of the German staff's least surprises, we owe it to the fleet which rendered us masters of the seas." The Temps then admits that to this capital support on the sea, the British Empire has brought its industrial and financial resources, "while its military effort on land has really surpassed all forecasts."

There probably always will be some difference of opinion as to whether it was British valor or German blundering that saved Paris in the early days of the war. Perhaps it was the two.

Anyhow, Paris was saved, and Britishers at least always will give the lion's share of the credit to Field Marshal French, his generals and his soldiers. But even if the salvation of Paris was not due to the British, there is no question that they and they alone saved Calais and the other channel ports. Of course in accomplishing this, England has done herself a greater service than she has the French.

Since the failure of the Paris attack, Germany's main effort has been concentrated in the direction of Calais, and that is the reason why, until he has received sufficient reinforcements, General French will be unable to extend his front. The fate of the British Empire rests upon the holding of those forty miles.

All the idea of the "big spring drive" upon which the military writers had fed the imagination of the British public for months was abandoned at Neuve Chapelle, when at the cost of 13,000 men, the British barely made a dent in the German line of highly fortified trenches. In what was accomplished the Neuve Chapelle offensive was in a sense a victory; in what it failed to do it was a defeat—for Lille was the objective and the Germans are still firmly planted in Lille.

Then after the second battle of Ypres, in which the Germans first used asphyxiating gases, came the battle of La Basse. This showed the British public why the "big drive" had become impossible. The British and French troops were to make a joint advance after a preliminary bombardment for three hours of the German trenches and the field were entanglement intervening. In that time the French fired nearly 200,000 high explosives projectiles; in one hour the British had exhausted their supply of 20,000 high explosives and the rest of the time used shrapnel. Result: The French infantry advance.

AS SEEN IN GERMANY.

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

(Second Article)
Berlin, July 27.—The Kaiser will go down in history as William the Great, if the events of the first year of the war appeal as vividly to the imaginations of future Germans as they do to the generation that is living through the present world conflict.

Frederick the Great held Europe at bay, and saved Prussia through seven years of strife. His descendant who now holds the Hohenzollern throne, has more than equalled Frederick's task, because Frederick had England with him, and there was then no United States to furnish Germany's enemies with munitions.

Nobody expects the present conflict to run seven years, but if the Allies can stand a war of that duration, so can Germany with the Kaiser at the head of affairs. When the war started the Emperor William had fallen into disfavor with many of his people for a number of reasons. Some believed he was too autocratic, others thought he was too well disposed toward the English, and still others thought he was afraid of the military machine Germany had developed, and was too prejudiced in favor of peace at any price ever to permit the machine to test itself. The early of the war, when enemy after enemy took the field against Germany, people talked disparagingly of the Emperor, as an incompetent, who had played his cards badly and had overestimated Germany's strength.

But when victories began to be won, and when the enemy first here and then there was rolled back the popular opinion of the Kaiser began to change, people confessed they misjudged him. The bitter criticism of Germany's enemies directed against the Kaiser, and the comments of neutral nations, added to his popularity at home, until now, the Kaiser is the idol of his nation. He is regarded as the embodiment of German virtues, the representative of German might and power. The nation agrees he has not abused the absolutely autocratic power he has wielded since last August, but has used his authority to meet every crisis confronting Germany in a manner that wins unanimous approval. If the war ends under conditions substantially as they are now, Germany will have saved herself, and will have demonstrated her powers so convincingly that the Kaiser, who is now responsible for all things in the Empire must be given the title of "The Great."

The Kaiser in particular, has inspired Germans with confidence in the outcome of the war. His calm assertions of victory have been followed by deeds substantially his words so often that he is not only the ruler but also the prophet of his people. When the war began, few Germans, deep down in their hearts believed the Teutonic Empire had even a fair chance of succeeding. That is why there was so much hysteria last August, and why the departing subjects of the enemy powers were so frequently insulted. That is why also the Germans lost their heads in Belgium and adopted a system of terrorism. That is why, too, he hymn of hate directed against England was so popular.

Now however, after a year of strife, Germany has recovered the confidence and believes in the Kaiser. The fear of last summer has departed and the Germans are no longer saying "God Punish England." Instead of the former hatred, of Enndalg of the former hatred of England there is now developing a curious kind of contempt, mingled with self-amazement that the Germans should so badly have misjudged the English. Nothing more remarkable has happened in Germany during the past year than the change of popular opinion concerning England. The might of the British Empire was mingled quiet out of proportion to its actual power, the Germans now are saying:

This war was now the fighting so say the Germans, if only because it has pricked the bubble of British strength. England will never again occupy her old place in the world. The ancient spirit of the English which the world has long been accustomed to taking at its own valuation, has been found to be no longer existent. England has lost the war for the allies, in the opinion of German militarists, and by doing so, has irreparably stained her own prestige.

3-STORY STORE TO BE BUILT AT ONCE BY SHAW BROTHERS

Purchase Lot At Corner of West Front and Nichols Streets—Work Already Begun

Old Frame Store Building Being Torn Down to Make Way for Modern Three Story Structure—Old Building to Be Rebuilt on Vacant Lot Adj. Joining.

For the past few days laborers have been at work tearing down the McCarty bakery on the corner of West Front and Nichols streets which was formerly occupied by R. R. Spackman. The plot of ground which is 75 feet by 49 feet was recently purchased by Shaw Bros. the West Side grocers, who are preparing to build a 3-story brick store.

The foundation of the store will be 44 feet by 72 feet with a concrete foundation strong enough to carry a 10 story building. The store will be built of tapestry brick. Shaw Bros. estimate the cost of their store to be between \$7000 and \$8000. The lower floor will be divided into two store rooms but it is not certain what disposition will be made of the two upper floors.

The McCarty building will be moved to the vacant lot just above where it formerly stood but it will not be occupied by Spackman again as he has purchased the bakery formerly conducted by L. S. Robinson on Nichols st.

RED MEN TO HAVE BIG TIME HERE ON AUGUST 6TH

Thousands Expected at Fifth Annual Reunion of Order. Begins With Big Parade

Prizes Have Been Offered to Tribes Excelling in Various Displays—Afternoon at Park Consists of Many Divisions—Dances Afternoon and Evening.

Thousands from the towns of the surrounding counties are expected to attend the 5th annual reunion of the Red Men of Central Pennsylvania, to be held in Clearfield on August 6. The central Pennsylvania association comprises practically all of Jefferson Center and Clearfield counties and has a membership of about 3500 in the 13 tribes of the district.

Last year's reunion was held in Curwensville and was attended by a large gathering. The crowd which is expected to come to Clearfield will eclipse all former reunions in the opinion of the Red Men.

The celebration for the day will begin with a parade in the morning which will move at 11:00 o'clock. Excellent inducements have been offered to the various tribes to put forth their best efforts to make the parade the biggest feature of the day.

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HINDENBERG ME DEFEAT IN EFF TO INVEST WAR

Russians Halt and Thwart German Leader's Folly the River Bug

Petrograd Reports that Hindenburg's Attempt Along New Bug Front Twenty-Two Miles From With Defeat.

(BY UNITED PRESS)
Petrograd, July 27.—Vanderberg has been halted and thwarted in his attempt to drive the bug back upon the river Bug north of Warsaw, the war news announced in an official notice. "After a stubborn combat, forces who crossed the Russian river and were advancing toward the Bug have been pushed and thrown back from Olsaki," said the official notice. "Southeast of the fortress of Olsaki, forces of the enemy who had crossed the river Prout, all German attacks have been unsuccessful."

Central Electric company, Quillen & Row H. & C. phone

RATAL MINE EXPLOSION

(By United Press)
Christopher, Ill., July 27.—An explosion in the northwest end of mine No. 1 at the United Coal company's mines at 5:30 a. m. killed eight men outright, eight others probably fatally injured a score less seriously.

Special sale of mid-summer mas at J. S. Hahn's Milkery

BAYLOR DIES

The shock caused by his having struck at the N. Y. C. station, N. Y. C. passenger train from haffey yesterday at 9:00 a. m. crushed seriously about the heart, in the death of Daniel of Sheep Rocks yesterday afternoon 2:00 p. m.)

After a thunder storm, if your electric lights are out, call Central electric company. H. & C. Phone for quick service.

BECKER NOW RECEIVES TWO DAY STAY OF EXECUTION

New York: Supreme Court Intervenes In Behalf of Condemned Man

(BY UNITED PRESS)
New York, July 27.—Charles Becker, again from the chair, the electric chair, is confident he would gain a new trial on the charge of instigating the murder of the man for which he has twice been convicted. Notice that the supreme court has granted a two day's stay of execution pending the outcome of the appeal was given the condemned man his wife in his cell in Sing Sing house. The opposing attorney is to appear before Justice Ford today. Justice Ford stated that would not render his decision but would probably do so tomorrow.

MISS IRWIN ARRIVES

A baby girl was born to Mrs. Mrs. Lewis Irwin last night.

All straw hats half price, all fur hats 1-4 off. Legal's Sale. Regular Price. Sale Price

CLOTHING

6 Suits \$8 to \$10	16 Suits \$10 to \$15
25 Suits \$12 to \$22	62 Suits \$15 to \$25
50 Suits \$18 to \$25	25 Suits \$22 to \$25
All \$25 and \$28 Suits \$20.00	

Legal's Bargain Sale

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Elmer Smith and family desire to thank their many friends for their kindness shown them during illness and death of their husband, father.

WANTED—Girl for general house work.

Apply at the Wintner Inn.

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 silk caps—on at Legal's sale.

other sports and contests.

There are expected thousands of people in Clearfield during the day. If the majority of the Red Men come as it is expected they will there will be over three thousand of Red Men alone. Aside from them there are expected to be visitors from all over the three counties which will be represented at the reunion.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Liberty Bell Will Arrive Here This Afternoon at 5:45

Escort of Honor Leaves For Grampian To Welcome Party to Clearfield-- Will Spend The Night Here

INFORMAL RECEPTION FOLLOWS SPEECHES

THE PROGRAM
 2:15 p. m.—Clearfield escort leaves by automobile for Grampian.
 5:45 p. m.—Liberty Bell party arrives in Clearfield.
 7:15 p. m.—Concert by Fifth Regiment band at court house.
 7:30 p. m.—Burgess Callahan will welcome Liberty Bell party.
 7:40 p. m.—Address by Judge Singleton Bell.
 7:50 p. m.—Suffrage speakers, Miss Harriet Grim and Miss Olga Hall will be introduced by Fred G. Betts.
 At the close of the meeting the party will repair to the Dimeling parlors where those interested in suffrage will be given an opportunity to meet Miss Hall and Miss Grim.

Escorted by a delegation of Clearfield county suffragists in gaily decorated automobiles, the Woman's Liberty Bell will arrive here at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon.

The bell, which is being transported on its history-making tour of the state on a huge motor truck, was met at the county line by a guard of honor comprising many of Clearfield county's best known suffragists. It was given a rousing welcome.

Following the evening meeting an informal reception will be held in the Dimeling parlors, when all those interested in suffrage are invited to meet the speakers, Miss Hall and Miss Bell.

The Liberty Bell party leaves Clearfield tomorrow morning at 10:00 a. m. for Lumber City and Mahaffey, and will be given an escort of honor out of the city similar to today's escort. A number of automobiles have been volunteered for this, out there will be room for as many as care to accompany the party.

According to the itinerary scheduled, thousands of county residents will have the opportunity to see the big bronze symbol of the woman's appeal for political independence before it leaves the county and continues on its triumphant tour of the state. The schedule of stops is as follows:

1:30 p. m.—Leave DuBois.
 2:00 p. m.—Luthersburg, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.
 3:15 p. m.—Grampian, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.
 4:00 p. m.—Curwensville, 3-4 hour stop for speeches.
 5:45 p. m.—Clearfield, dinner and night.
 7:30 p. m.—Clearfield, speeches and evening meeting.

Wednesday, July 28—10:00 a. m.—Leave Clearfield.
 11:00 a. m.—Lumber City, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.
 12:15 noon—Mahaffey, lunch noon meeting.
 1:30 p. m.—Leave Mahaffey.
 2:15 p. m.—Burnside, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.
 3:30 p. m.—Cherry Tree, 1-4 hour stop for speeches.

All along the route thus far the bell has received wonderful ovations. The silent appeal of the chained clapper, which is not to be released until the day that the women of Pennsylvania are granted the right to vote, has struck a responsive chord in the hearts of thousands of loyal Pennsylvanians. In every town where the bell has stopped and the speakers accompanying it have explained its message, man after man has pledged himself to vote "yes" on the suffrage amendment in November.

The bell which is stirring up all this enthusiasm for the suffrage cause is practically a replica of the original Liberty Bell, now on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. It is the same size and same weight, 2,000 pounds. The only way the two bells can be told apart is by the fact that the crack in the old bell has not been duplicated in the new one. The cause, "Establish Justice," has also been added to the inscription. "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land to All the Inhabitants Thereof."

The speakers who will explain the symbolism of the Women's Liberty bell at the meeting here are Miss Louise Hall, director of the Woman's Liberty Bell party, and Miss Harriet Grim.



MISS HARRIET GRIM

HUNGERSVILLE GETS CONTRACT FOR NEW FLOOR FOR BRIDGE

Curwensville Structure Soon To Get Needed Repairs—Other Bridge Job Delayed

Commissioners Think Prices Submitted Too High for Resurfacing Floor of Bridge Over Clearfield Creek—Will Ask for New Tenders.

The contract for the paving with crossbed wooden blocks of the bridge across the river at Curwensville was let Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock to Thomas F. Hungersville, of Smithport, for the sum of \$2749.

The county commissioners opened the bids on Monday afternoon by the various construction agencies for the paving of both the Curwensville bridge for Clearfield creek bridge near the county home.

The contract for the Clearfield creek bridge was not let and will be advertised for new bids because the commissioners were not satisfied with the prices of the various bids submitted for this work.

The parties bidding on the Curwensville bridge which was let to T. F. Hungersville are as follows:
 Thomas F. Hungersville \$2749
 Whittaker and Diehl 2883
 George I. Thompson \$3300
 Curwensville Construction Co. 3225
 Graton Bdg. Co. \$3450

The prices which were submitted for the work on the Clearfield creek bridge and which were found unsatisfactory by the commissioners are as follows:
 Whittaker and Diehl \$2883
 George I. Thompson 3117
 T. F. Hungersville 3174
 Graton Bdg. Co. 3550
 Curwensville Construction Co. 3650

The Elk Hose company will hold a cake walk in their house on Wednesday evening July 28th for the benefit of the Auto Truck fund. Ice cream will be served and cakes will be sold. Everyone is invited to come and have a good time.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
 The ladies of the Baptist church will serve a warm boiled dinner Aug. 6, in the basement of their new church to friends and members of the Rev. Men. Price 35 cents. Also lunches and ice cream in the afternoon. Supper in the evening for 25 cents.

MANHATTAN SHIRTS
 Regular Price Sale Price
 \$1.50 shirts \$1.25
 2.00 shirts 1.65
 2.50 and 3.00 shirts 1.95
 3.50 and 4.00 shirts 2.55
 5.00 and 6.00 shirts 3.85
 Flegal's Sale

One Year of The Great War, as Told By Correspondents on The Ground in Germany, France and England Today

(SECOND ARTICLE OF SERIES)

AS SEEN IN FRANCE.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.
 (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Second Article
 Paris, July 27.—The Great Doubt has been lifted from the heart of France.

The accomplishment of this was the grandest deed of French arms in all the year of Armageddon which began a year ago this week. In history the feat will be known as the victory of the Battle of the Marne.

Not only did this victory probably decide the fate of France geographically, but its influence upon the spirit of the country was, and still is, incalculable. For notwithstanding the "solidarity" accomplished instantly and spontaneously on Aug. 1, the day the General Mobilization Order was posted, a great doubt weighed like elad on the hearts of those who marched away singing as well as those who stayed behind and wept.

Everybody remembered 1870. The old remembered the swift defeat in the Franco-Prussian war and the horrible nightmare of blunders. The young had heard the story time and again. The French, in 1870, were totally unprepared for war, were badly equipped and badly led. Their plans lacked cohesion. Generals fought independently, one of the other. Treason was laid at the door of one and altogether it was a terrible mess in which the poor soldiers never had the slightest chance notwithstanding a courage which wrung from even the Prussians the exclamation: "Oh, what brave fellows!"

So, last August, when the soldiers started for war, each one bore in his heart a burden heavier than the knapsack on his back: Would history repeat itself? Would 1914 be another 1870? Was France better prepared this time? Would she be better led? Were her generals equal to the great task ahead? If not, then.

The troops dared not let their minds run beyond this point. Individually the most intelligent soldiers in the world, they have the other curse and blessing of civilization, an imagination; so they sang and quit thinking they joked with one another never admitting even to themselves—let alone their companions—that the doubt was there.

Back home the hearts of mothers, fathers, wives, sisters and sweet hearts were troubled by the same unexpressed dread lest 1914 prove dwanother 1870. And if such should prove to be the case—

They, too, smiled and talked cheerfully of a new and irresistible France. All knew, those who remained waiting as well as those who went to war, that for 44 years Germany had been living, eating, sleeping, drinking, dreaming war and that this war had come. What about France? Who was General Joffre? Who were the other generals? Newspapers had but recently declared that France was unprepared was this true? And all went along on being troubled in secret lest France should again prove unready.

After vague news reached Paris that General Joffre was in retreat from Charleroi, the 1870 bugaboo loomed bigger and bigger. Maubeuge was invested; Lille was occupied. Then there came silent, tense days, without any real news. The government moved to Bordeaux; the Germans were now in Maubeuge; Compiègne, Soissons, Rheims, Chalons, Epervy, Lunerville. Verdun and Nancy were very seriously menaced. Paris it seemed, was doomed and Uhlans were reported to be at the gates. The worst fears of soldiers and homefolks seemed realized. It looked like another 1870, only worse.

Still there was no panic. There was the exodus of thousands of people who objected to living in Paris during a German occupation but the city was calm. France's "sacred union" held firm. But the Doubt, instilled into the mind of France by 1870, was there galloping and real. The people could not know that General Joffre was later to be called a genius. They could only wonder if his retreat was strategy or incompetency. The censorship was strict and they had a few facts to base opinion on. They did not know the battle of the Marne was being fought, nor that Joffre had performed, by winning a victory

AS SEEN IN ENGLAND.

BY ED L. KEEN
 (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

(Second Article)
 London, July 27.—After a year at war, the British Empire has somewhat less than three quarters of a million troops in the field; its Allies have approximately ten million.

The British front in the western theatre is about forty miles in length; the lines of the other Allies east and west, including Serbia and Montenegro, cover some sixteen hundred miles. As the ratio of troops employed is one to fourteen and the ratio of mileage is one to forty, there appears to be some justification for the complaints recently made—quite unofficially, of course—both in France and Russia that England is not doing her share of the work.

But the question as to whether England is fulfilling her obligations should be considered in the light of her promises. On this basis, she has delivered more than was specified in the contract. There were two clauses in the secret agreement made with France long before the war started:

England would take care of the seas. She would send an expeditionary force to France of 120,000 men.

That's all there was to it. She has carried out the first clause to the letter; she has sent nearly six times as many men to the firing line as she bargained for, and she is still sending them as fast as they can be trained.

Only the other day, the Temps of Paris in an obviously inspired editorial commenting on recent tributes paid to France by the British press made these significant remarks: "Frankness should be mutual. If on the land the support of our British allies is still only limited, we must not forget that on the seas it is they who have had much the heaviest task. If at the beginning of the war we are able to complete the equipment of our army with a rapidity which was not one of the German staff's least surprises, we owe it to the fleet which rendered us masters of the seas." The Temps then admits that to this capital support on the sea, the British Empire has brought its industrial and financial resources, "while its military effort on land has really surpassed all forecasts."

There probably always will be some difference of opinion as to whether it was British valor or German blundering that saved Paris in the early days of the war. Perhaps it was the two. Anyhow, Paris was saved, and Britishers at least always will give the lion's share of the credit to Field Marshal French, his generals and his soldiers. But even if the salvation of Paris was not due to the British, there is no question that they and they alone saved Calais and the other channel ports. Of course in accomplishing this, England has done herself a greater service than she has the French.

Since the failure of the Paris attack, Germany's main effort has been concentrated in the direction of Calais, and that is the reason why, until he has received sufficient reinforcements, General French will be unable to extend his front. The fate of the British Empire rests upon the holding of those forty miles.

All the idea of the "big spring drive" upon which the military writers had fed the imagination of the British public for months was abandoned at Neuve Chapelle, when at the cost of 13,000 men, the British barely made a dent in the German line of highly fortified trenches. In what was accomplished the Neuve Chapelle offensive was in a sense a victory; in what it failed to do it was a defeat—for Lille was still firmly planted in Lille.

Then after the second battle of Ypres, in which the Germans first used asphyxiating gases, came the battle of La Basse. This showed the British public why the "big drive" had become impossible. The British and French troops were to make a joint advance after a preliminary bombardment for three hours of the German trenches and the field was entanglement intervening. In that time the French fired nearly 200,000 high explosives projectiles; in one hour the British had exhausted their supply of 20,000 high explosives and the rest of the time used shrapnel; Result: The French infantry advanced

AS SEEN IN GERMANY.

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN.
 (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

(Second Article)
 Berlin, July 27.—The Kaiser will go down in history as William the Great, if the events of the first year of the war appeal as vividly to the imaginations of future Germans as they do to the generation that is living through the present world conflict.

Frederick the Great held Europe at bay, and saved Prussia through seven years of strife. His descendant who now holds the Hohenzollern throne, has more than equalled Frederick's task, because Frederick had England with him, and there was then no United States to furnish Germany's enemies with munitions. Nobody expects the present conflict to run seven years, but if the Allies can stand a war of that duration, so can Germany with the Kaiser at the head of affairs. When the war started the Emperor William had fallen into disfavor with many of his people for a number of reasons. Some believed he was too autocratic, others thought he was too well disposed toward the English, and still others thought he was afraid of the military machine Germany had developed, and was too prejudiced in favor of peace at any price ever to permit the machine to test itself. The early of the war, when enemy after enemy took the field against Germany people talked disparagingly of the Emperor, as an incompetent, who had played his cards badly and had overestimated Germany's strength.

But when victories began to be won, and when the enemy first here and then there was rolled back the popular opinion of the Kaiser began to change, people confessed they misjudged him. The bitter criticism of Germany's enemies directed against the Kaiser, and the comments of neutral nations, added to his popularity at home, until now, the Kaiser is the idol of his nation. He is regarded as the embodiment of German virtues, the representative of Germans might and power. The nation agrees he has not abused the absolutely autocratic power he has wielded since last August, but has used his authority to meet every crisis confronting Germany in a manner that wins unanimous approval. If the war ends under conditions substantially as they are now, Germany will have saved herself, and will have demonstrated her powers so convincingly that the Kaiser, who is now responsible for all things in the Empire must be given the title of "The Great." The Kaiser in particular, has inspired Germans with confidence in the outcome of the war. His calm assertions of victory have been followed by deeds substantially his words so often that he is not only the ruler but also the prophet of his people. When the war began, few Germans, deep down in their hearts believed the Teutonic Empire had even a fair chance of succeeding. That is why there was so much hysteria last August, and why the departing subjects of the enemy powers were so frequently insulted. That is why also the Germans lost their heads in Belgium and adopted a system of terrorism. That is why, too, the hymn of hate directed against England was so popular.

Now however, after a year of strife, Germany has recovered the confidence and believes in the Kaiser. The fear of last summer has departed and the Germans are no longer saying "God Punish England." Instead of the former hatred, of Enndalg of the formed hatred of England there is now developing a curious kind of contempt, mingled with self-amazement that the Germans should so badly have misjudged the English. Nothing more remarkable has happened in Germany during the past year than the change of popular opinion concerning England. The might of the British Empire was mingled quiet out of proportion to its actual power, the Germans now are saying.

This war was worth the fighting so say the Germans, if only because it has pricked the bubble of British strength. England will never again occupy her old place in the world. The ancient spirit of the English which the world has long been accustomed to taking at its own valuation, has been found to be no longer existent. England has lost the war for the allies, in the opinion of German militarists, and by doing so, has irreparably stained her own prestige

3-STORY STORE TO BE BUILT AT ONCE BY SHAW BROTHERS

Purchase Lot At Corner of West Front and Nichols Streets—Work Already Begun

Old Frame Store Building Being Torn Down to Make Way for Modern Three Story Structure—Old Building to be Rebuilt on Vacant Lot Adjacent.

For the past few days laborers have been at work tearing down the McCarty bakery on the corner of West Front and Nichols streets which was formerly occupied by R. R. Spackman. The plot of ground which is 75 feet by 49 feet was recently purchased by Shaw Bros. the West Side grocers, who are preparing to build a 3-story brick store.

The foundation of the store will be 44 feet by 72 feet with a concrete foundation strong enough to carry a 10 story building. The store will be built of tapestry brick. Shaw Bros. estimate the cost of their store to be between \$7000 and \$8000. The lower floor will be divided into two store rooms but it is not certain what disposition will be made of the two upper floors.

The McCarty building will be moved to the vacant lot just above where it formerly stood but it will not be occupied by Spackman again as he has purchased the bakery formerly conducted by L. S. Robinson on Nichols st.

RED MEN TO HAVE BIG TIME HERE ON AUGUST 6TH

Thousands Expected at Fifth Annual Reunion of Order. Begins With Big Parade

Prizes Have Been Offered to Tribes Excelling in Various Displays—Afternoon at Park Consists of Many Diversions—Dances Afternoon and Evening.

Thousands from the towns of the surrounding counties are expected to attend the 5th annual reunion of the Red Men of Central Pennsylvania, to be held in Clearfield on August 6. The central Pennsylvania association comprises practically all of Jefferson Center and Clearfield counties and has a membership of about 3500 in the 13 tribes of the district.

Last year's reunion was held in Curwensville and was attended by a large gathering. The crowd which is expected to come to Clearfield will eclipse all former reunions in the opinion of the Red Men.

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Petrograd Reports that Hindenburg's Attempt Along New Route Past Twenty-Year Siege With Defeat.

(BY UNITED PRESS)
 Petrograd July 27.—Von Hindenburg has been halted and thwarted in his attempt to drive the back upon the river Bag north of Warsaw; the war announced in an official notice "After a stubborn combat forces who crossed the Manna of Ruman and were advanced toward the Bag have been repulsed and thrown back into Olaski," said the official "Southeast of the fortress of other forces of the enemy were ed the Narow, were repulsed river Prout. All German of the Narow front in the last have been unsuccessful."

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THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

Published every day except Sunday by the Progressive Publishing Company, Opera House Building, Clearfield, Pennsylvania.

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ANALYSIS:

Borough of Clearfield by Carrier and R. F. D.	1264
Within 25 mile (shopping) radius in Clearfield County	659
Outside 25 mile radius, within County	202
From Nat. exchanges, correspondents, in Clearfield County	82
Total in the County	2207
Total, all classes outside County	258
Total	2465

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS is now a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, a national institution whose reports govern the sale of millions of dollars of advertising space annually. Upon the completion of the first official audit, a full detailed report will be published.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1915.

GERMANY'S "INDIGNATION"

Every time the subject seems to be "written out," Germany furnishes new material for discussion of her egotism. This time it is the news of yesterday that the German people are indignant over the statement in President Wilson's latest note that any other submarine attack resulting in the loss of American lives will be considered "deliberately unfriendly."

What, in heaven's name, does Germany expect the people of the United States to swallow in the name of peace? We witnessed the destruction of Belgium with unanimity worthy of the Spartans, when the shattered remains of each historic monument to the arts raised indignation to a point dangerously near an explosion of national displeasure and protest; we used to witness as German submarines worked gradually up to their crowning achievement in the destruction of the Lusitania, turning the other cheek just as often as one started from the kaiser's kulturist assaults; we stood by, are still standing for, Germany's insulting propaganda through the pro-German press of this, our own country; we permit The Fatherland the use of the mails when each issue of it is an unveiled derision of America and things American—the list is too long to be detailed here.

And now what does Germany ask through the "indignation" of her people? Why, simply that the United States permit the submarine assassins of the kaiser to destroy just as many American lives as they please!

A small requirement, no doubt, in the eyes of the "indignant" people of the empire, but one which this country will never fill and if Germany is wise, if kultur teaches a quality of discipline understandable to other than a German mind and a kind of wisdom not foreign to the whole world except Germany, the American note will be accepted to mean just what it says, and the German government will acquiesce in the demand of this country that submarine murder of American citizens cease forthwith.

THE EASTLAND TRAGEDY

It is good to find, after such tragedy as that of the Eastland, that the fine sense of sympathy of the people of the United States has not been dulled and blunted by the endless number of tragedies which have been enacted since the outbreak of the European war. Instead we find a quick, generous, and nation-wide response to the unspoken appeal of the families of those who went down to a needless death in the Eastland. Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, has received thousands of offers of assistance from all over the country, which splendidly illustrates the fact that the horrors of the world's greatest war have not served entirely to harden our hearts against calamity, and that human life, even when we steel ourselves to count its loss by army corps or shiploads, is still dear, and human suffering still has the power to soften us and bring out those qualities of sympathy which make us a people greatest in adversity.

R. F. D., NO. 2

Hello! Rah, for the good old summer time.

Farmers, take courage; it didn't rain on Saturday or Sunday.

We have noticed such a magic transformation of conditions along our route in past few weeks, the verdant waving fields of wheat or rye are displaced by the shocks of ripened grain; the bare and black plowed fields by the black-green oats and corn, and so many other changes we cannot mention and when God can make such wonderful transformations.

In this field of nature, why should we doubt his power to transform the character of man?

"Just another foolish fad" and "it doesn't amount to anything" thus we hear of a man deserting himself in regard to his playground movement.

Well, we have seen with him at once, he is a man of genuine movement.

What is the reason for this movement?

We are not aware of discipline and un-
discipline, but a normal boy is a typical boy, and is not much better and ends it over every other boy, but he makes a tear here he must learn that others have rights and he must respect them and where can this be taught so well as in his playground?

Panama for \$1.25. The lowest price and best value ever sold in town. Come in and have a look at them.

Mrs. Mans Read entertained a few friends on last Saturday. Some brought their sewing along but it was not the sewing society.

Fred Ogden got his root smashed and now he is keeping company with Charlie, who has been laid up with the rheumatism. Think he was jealous of the attention Charlie was getting especially from the young ladies.

TODAY'S ODDEST STORY (By United Press)

Duluth Minn., July 27—Charles French has no job with Uncle Sam's navy today; just because that Uncle could not use a piano tuner. He sought entrance here as a piano tuner, but the recruiting officer could not find any such vacancy and he told French to come back again.

Panama for \$1.25. The lowest price and best value ever sold in town. Come in and have a look at them.

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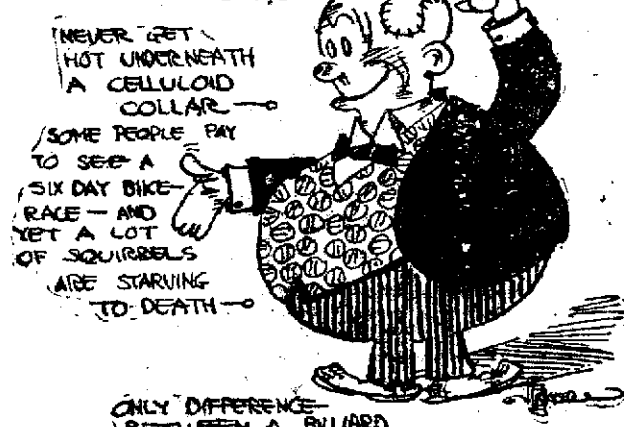
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Panama for \$1.25. The lowest price and best value ever sold in town. Come in and have a look at them.

RABID RUDOLPH SAYS—



ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BILLARD BALL AND A BALL-PLAYER'S HEAD IS THE BILLARD BALL IS AFFECTED BY ENGLISH.



Today's Geographic Study of The Great European War Zone

"Not so very far from the battle-swept frontier that takes its way through the Tyrolean Alps lies the Italian town of Monza, wherein one of the most precious of Italy's innumerable historic relics is preserved, the famous 'Iron Crown of Lombardy,' according to a war primer just issued by the National Geographic society at Washington. 'This iron crown came to the Lombards and to its fame through the gift of Pope Gregory the Great, who presented it to a German princess as a reward for converting her consort to Christianity. 'Theodolinda was the daughter of a Bavarian king. Reasons of policy brought about an arrangement of her marriage to Autharis, King of the Lombards. Theodolinda was a princess of unusual charm and beauty; and, the story runs, Autharis, who had secretly joined his embassy for the negotiation of his marriage, met the princess as a simple Lombard courtier, and the affection that grew up between them caused the princess to oppose her marriage with the unknown king with all the power of her persuasion. 'Monza, the northern city, dates its first important associations from the coming of Theodolinda. The German queen won the devotion of her subjects, and upon the death of Autharis they agreed to recognize as their king any prince whom she might choose for her second husband. Agiluf, Duke of Turin, was Theodolinda's choice, and he it was, whom she converted to Christianity, whereby the Lombard iron crown started upon its centuries' career of wonderful associations with queens, kings and emperors. 'Pope Gregory's gift was a fillet of iron, which, according to pious tradition, was beaten out of one of the nails which fastened Jesus to the cross. This relic was brought to Rome by the Empress Helena, and was guarded as a relic of marvelous powers. 'The iron fillet was used to crown the German emperors kings of Italy. It was used at the coronations of Charles V., of Napoleon, and of Emperor Ferdinand. It was this crown, too, that was used as the symbol for a united Italy, and, with the Lombard iron crown set in a gold crown of Byzantine workmanship, the King of Italy took his coronation oath and announced the arrival of a united Italian people among the nations of Europe. 'The church, in whose treasury the Lombard crown is preserved, together with other relics of the great Lombard queen, was founded by Theodolinda. In this Basilica of San Giovanni at Monza are the queen's fan and comb of gold, and the golden hen and seven golden chicks, which represented Lombardy and her seven provinces. 'Monza lies eight miles north-northeast of the great commercial and industrial city of Milan, with which it is connected by both steam and electric roads. It is built upon the Lambro, a tributary of the Po, and its 32,000 citizens have caught the hustling spirit of the metropolis just to the south. Monza has a flourishing industry, with cotton goods and felt hats as its staple products. Its greatest memory is of its beautiful Bavarian queen, and its most precious possession is the iron circlet which Pope Gregory gave to her."'

Buy your Children's barefoot sandals now. Important sale prices on every pair at Gould's.

Itineraries of Some of The

Forty Ways and More

To The

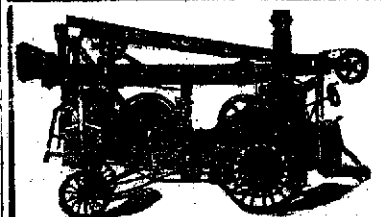
California Exposition

is the title of an attractive booklet issued by the Chicago & North Western Railway, which outlines in concise form carefully planned itineraries covering over forty different routes from Chicago to California and shows plainly by a series of outline maps and condensed time schedules how you may see both expositions and visit the scenic localities the West has to offer.

You should have this valuable booklet to plan your trip to the Pacific coast and the California expositions. It will save you time and money.

Mailed free with other literature giving rates, complete train service and full particulars by applying to or addressing:

A. Q. Tallant, G. A. C. & N. W. Ry., 529 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.



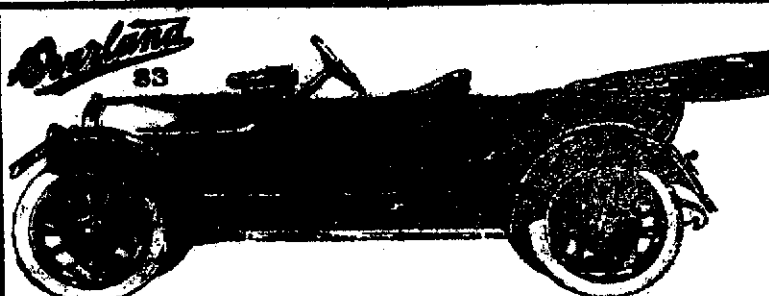
JOHN PIFER,

Drilling Contractor

WELL DRILLING

Coal and Clay Prospecting a Specialty

CURWENSVILLE, PA.



PRICE \$750, F. O. B. TOLEDO, O.

Carload Just Received for Immediate Delivery

ALL STYLES KLAXON MADE HORNS.

Klaxon, \$20. Klaxonet, \$15. Klaxet, \$9

TWO STYLES HAND HORNS:

Hand Klaxon, \$7.50 Hand Klaxonet, \$4

LEE GARAGE,

Clearfield, Pa.

CLASSIFIED

First insertion 25c—Each additional insertion 15c—for 15 words or less. Each additional word 1c per word per insertion.

POSITIONS WANTED
No charge will be made to persons applying for positions through these columns. Please state your want-ad.HELP WANTED
Wanted: Position as housekeeper or will go out by the day. Write Box 5, Woodland, W. Va.

WANTED—A good capable man wants work as a janitor, or looking after furnaces in winter. Apply J. G. Progress office.

WANTED—Girl for general house work. No washing or ironing. Apply to Mrs. Frank Ellis, 301 Locust street. 1w.

WANTED—Concessions of all kinds for the 5th annual Reunion Improved Order of Red Men to be held in Clearfield Driving park August 6, 1915. Apply to HARRY A. TATE, Chairman of Concessions. J 27-31.

SALESMAN WANTED—We need first class salesman to place out standard high grade brooms in Western Pennsylvania. Broom experience preferred, although not absolutely necessary. Liberal commissions. Write giving references, age and experience Windsor Broom Co., Hamburg, Pa. 31

FOR SALE

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms S. Second street. J 27-2t.

FOR SALE—Three comparatively new houses, with city water. Also three building lots. All on Bigler avenue. Inquire of Joe Mecca, 571 Bigler avenue. 7-20-3t.

FOR SALE—Kindling wood, cut to stove length for sale at 25 cents an ordinary horse load and 50 cents a double load. Whitmer Steel Co. 8-20

FOR SALE—150,000 feet of hemlock lumber suitable for all building purposes at very reasonable prices. See Dr. C. E. Chase 4-9t.

Automobile Tires—Our leader carries the same guarantee as the Diamond, Goodrich, Goodyear and Firestone. A new one if not satisfactory, instead of an adjustment. Parcels post delivery. 30x3 or 30x3 1-2 Plain \$9, non-skid \$10. A tube free with every pair. Sell all sizes. Pope Agency, Grampian, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

(State five cents per line per insertion. No reduction for time)

Prothonotary

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. MOORE, of Clearfield, as a candidate for prothonotary, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-11-tz

Register and Recorder

We are authorized to announce ED. B. CHASE, of Clearfield, as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the rules of the republican primary election. 6-10-tf.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

We are authorized to announce WM. M. TEMPLETON as a candidate for County Commissioner, of Lawrence township, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. P. O. Address, Hyde, Pa.

County Commissioner

We are authorized to announce H. H. SPENCER, of DuBois, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election. 6-1-a. o. d.

County Commissioner

We are authorized to announce HARRY L. JONES, of Kylertown, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the Republican primary election.—e. o. d.

Low shoes and pumps, \$1 a pair at Gould's.

RICHARD M. REED

(Better known as Dick)

FOR

Register and Recorder

He Will Appreciate Your Support

Safe Milk

for

Infants and Invalids

HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

The Food-Drink for all Ages

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More healthful than tea or coffee.

Unless you say "HORLICK'S"

ROSS & WOODS

ROSS & WOODS

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Shoes, Oxfords, Pumps and Sandals

Men's \$4.00 Oxfords in black and tan, the various

lasts English, Nob and high toe at, \$2.00

Rubber sole \$4.00 value at \$2.00

Men's \$3.00 Oxfords at \$2.00

All good styles.

Several hundred pairs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Oxfords, Pumps and Sandals at great savings.

All kinds of Nubuck, Canvas, Patent, Gun Metal, etc. one strap, two straps, Baby Jane, and all the various makes and styles.

\$3.00 Nubucks at \$2.00

\$2.00 Canvas at \$1.50

\$3.00 Oxfords at \$2.00

\$2.00 Oxfords at \$1.50

Misses' \$1.75 at \$1.25

Misses' \$2.00 at \$1.50

Misses' \$1.50 at \$1.00

Misses' \$1.60 at \$1.00

Buy Now and Save 10 to 35 per cent.

ROSS & WOODS

No Wonder Your Head Aches,

after counting out the money for your monthly bills and then finding your cash don't balance. And it's all unnecessary work too. If you had an account at this bank you could simply make out checks for your bills and balance your account at your leisure. The checks would be receipts too, so you wouldn't have to bother about them either.

CLEARFIELD TRUST COMPANY

"CLEARFIELD'S PIONEER SAVINGS BANK"

The Clearfield National Bank

Inculcated When Young

The Savings Habit is best inculcated in Youth and is one of the indispensable habits, if the Boy is to succeed as a man. "Teach by doing," is one of the elementary principles of Pedagogy; so Teach the Boys and Girls in your care by Starting Them a Savings Account.

The Clearfield National Bank,

"The Bank of Service"

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SIXTEEN-DAY EXCURSIONS

August 5, 19, September 2, 1915

\$ 8.00 or Atlantic City, Cape May

\$10.00 to Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, Angelsea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md.

\$10.00 or Asbury Park, Long Branch

West End, Hollywood, Elberon, Deal Beach, Allamuchy, North Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon, Belmar, Como, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Bricks, Point Pleasant, Manasquan, and Bay Head, N. J.

From Clearfield

Tickets at the lower fare good only in Coaches. Tickets at the higher fare good in Parlor or Sleeping Cars in connection with proper Pullman tickets.

Special Daylight Train of Parlor Cars and Coaches Through to Atlantic City

Tickets good for passage on Special Train or on trains leaving Pittsburgh at 4:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M., Coaches only, and 8:30 P. M., Sleeping Cars only, and their connections.

Stop-Over at Philadelphia and Harrisburg Returning

For leaving time of Special and regular trains, stop-over privileges and full information, consult nearest Ticket Agent, or E. Yungman, Division Passenger Agent, Room 212 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Read "The Broken Coin" in Tuesday's Progress

See The Pictures at Opera House Wednesday

The Broken Coin

A Story of Mystery and Adventure
By EMERSON HOUGH
From the Scenario by Grace Cunard

(Copyright, 1931, by Wright A. Patterson)

SYNOPSIS.

Kitty Gray, newspaper woman, finds in a shop half of a broken coin, the missing link in the mystery of the death of Count Sackio. She goes to the principal of the school to place the coin in the hands of the king, who is the principal of the school. She is arrested and on arrival in Gretzhoffen her adventures while chasing the secret of the broken coin begin.

FOURTH INSTALLMENT

CHAPTER XV.

If Your Majesty Please.

In full view of the spectators, who now had left the dancing floor and gathered in groups at a respectful distance from royalty, Kitty received the envelope from the messenger—the same packet which she had herself sent to the palace that morning for delivery at midnight.

She did this with a fine air of importance, for she felt quite sure that success now had met all her plans; now did the outward appearance of the packet afford any reason to suspect otherwise.

Yet, even as she took the envelope in her hand, there came to her a sharp conviction that something was wrong. It had a strange lightness—it did not seem quite the same as when she herself had sealed it that morning. Hastily, she opened the envelope, her lips compressed. It was empty!

Yes, the mysterious coin was gone. Distracted to the safest messenger she could find; sent to the king himself; received by the king's trusted official; guarded, as was to be supposed, every moment of the time since it had left her hands—none the less, the coin had disappeared as though some specter had snatched it.

The blank look of surprise which came to her face was something not to be mistaken. King Michael frowned. "What is this, mademoiselle—are we made the subject of some sport? How now?"

Kitty stood regarding first one, then the next of the faces about her. On the countenance of Count Frederick she read only chagrin and surprise equal to her own. There was no trace of guilty knowledge there—she was sure of that. Then another head had come into the game! Some other mind also was interested in the mysterious coin of Gretzhoffen.

"What then, mademoiselle?" demanded Michael, himself not yet so fully advised as others regarding the nature of this packet which had been intended for him. "What was it that you were so good as to intend sending us?"

Kitty dared not answer this direct question. She concluded quickly that it would be far safer to add as little as possible to the number of those who knew the full story of the traveling coin.

"Your majesty," said she, turning upon him so dazzling a smile as would have made any man forget all else. "It was nothing. It was but a small favor I would have sent your majesty, to show the acknowledgment of my own country, since your majesty has done me such honor to me tonight. Perhaps someone in my humble message has been unfaithful—if so, it was but small loss after all. If your majesty will forget it and give me a few added days of grace, I will explain—I will try again, I hope with greater fortune."

Michael was ready enough to agree to anything which would bring back to his society this dazzling young creature who stood beside him.

"Very well, mademoiselle," said he, "go you like."

A certain relief was felt by all concerned, as now he turned and made a sign to the leader of the orchestra, who stood, baton poised.

"With us, excellenza?" The king ordered his arm. The king and the young American, of whose origin he knew and apparently cared to know, nothing whatever, were the observed of all. Michael at least could dance, and as for Kitty, she was an American girl.

As they swept on in the evolutions of the dance, Kitty caught sight of the dark face of Count Sackio.

That she had earned this man's dislike, or at least, had deeply hurt his masculine vanity, Kitty was well enough aware.

As for King Michael, he was extraordinarily sober, which, in his case, was equivalent to saying that he was not extraordinarily happy.

Count Frederick crossed the throngs about the king, and, as he turned away, he cast a glance at the beautiful figure of the young American as she danced. He never had seen a woman who thrilled him thus. He himself did not dance. This was no evening of pleasure for him. He had other plans.

Count Frederick started toward the door before a second thought came to his mind. If there should be any reason for his absence, it was that he should be seen by the king's eyes.

There surged up to him now the figures of more than one man, some in uniform, from places in the throng, in the street. "What is it—what is wrong—why do we not have the order to march on the palace?" they demanded eagerly.

"All's wrong," whispered the Count to himself. "For some reason, best known to himself, the king is not drunk to-night, but sober. His people are not turned against him—on the contrary, they seem to be just as loyal as ever."

"Why do we starve while they dance?"

They began to edge towards the palace steps, a dark, dense mass. The soldiers were not eager to oppose them with steel. The soldiers were themselves of the people. Moreover, they had had small cause for loyalty to the king and court of Gretzhoffen. They were ill paid and ill governed.

The people lacked leadership. Count Frederick had hinged his own plans of action upon one event—the public disgrace of the king—and that event had not occurred.

He frowned as he stood looking out over the dense mass which filled the streets. Even he began to feel, almost in spite of himself, some sort of a vague pity for these less fortunate ones.

Still over the voice of the strings and reads rose the low mutterings of the mob, strange to hear, impossible to describe.

King Michael heard this sound. All he heard it, this voice of the people, as yet undecided. The king's face paled—terror smote home upon his soul. The courage of his usual alcoholic stimulant being tonight denied him, his weak nerves gave way.

He saw Count Frederick, now returning to the palace, from the great entrance door. The latter saw the terror on his monarch's face, and recognized on the instant the opportunity for himself to strengthen his own position in the king's good graces.

"Your majesty," exclaimed the astute nobleman, now advancing and offering his hand, "forgive me! I was in fault today in my conduct toward your majesty. 'Twas but a mad jest of my own. Give me but opportunity to prove my loyalty to your person and our country, and you shall not find me lacking. The people are about us—yes, it is true—there is danger of revolt, of revolution. I shall not attempt to deny that; but give me leave

to handle them, your majesty, and I promise you safety. I promise you to send them away."

"You are indeed my friend, after all, Count Frederick!" exclaimed Michael. "What you counsel seems wise. Use your own discretion, but disperse them—disperse them!"

Count Frederick hastened to address the people, who now halted, uncertain as to what move next to make. His own agents had been among the people, and had made known his own plans. Yet here was their master, evidently, for some reason, disinclined to give the word for actual outbreak, and now counseling calm consideration, dispersal.

"My good people," began he, as he stood at the head of the great stairway above them—"his majesty thanks you for the honor you have done him in coming out upon this occasion. He himself has found great pleasure in coming here to meet you tonight, although he arose from a sick bed to do so. He wishes you to be calm in these stirring days. He has planned this great ball in order that you might see the equality of his own soul in these events, so difficult alike for a king and his people to endure. Therefore, remain loyal to your king, whom I represent before you. The ballroom soon will be cleared. Let the streets also be cleared. Go to your homes. Wait, and depend on us who have your true welfare at heart."

There surged up to him now the figures of more than one man, some in uniform, from places in the throng, in the street. "What is it—what is wrong—why do we not have the order to march on the palace?" they demanded eagerly.

"All's wrong," whispered the Count to himself. "For some reason, best known to himself, the king is not drunk to-night, but sober. His people are not turned against him—on the contrary, they seem to be just as loyal as ever."

They have done for months—there would be dividing among them if we started a new revolt now.

"Here, take this gold, my friends," he added, and stripped himself of some considerable sums he had brought with him. "It is all I have. Give it to those who need it most. Take them away from here—let them go to the drinking places. See that these places are filled now, and that the toast shall be 'Long live King Michael!'"

"We may not yet cry 'Long live King Frederick!'"

The nobleman shook his head. "Not yet," said he. "They still shall cry 'Long live King Michael.' That will do for the time at least."

Count Frederick returned through the great entryway and rejoined King Michael where he stood. "Your majesty," said he, "your people are returning to their homes."

"Frederick, my friend, my savior!" The weak king, his features working, grasped the hands of the stronger man. "You tell me they will disperse?"

"Even now they do so, your majesty."

Kitty, by this time somewhat forgotten in the king's vacillating mind, stood looking from one to the other of these two. As she read the situation, it carried something of defeat to her. An instant ago she herself had dominated the scene. Otherwise now, for Count Frederick gave her a somewhat sarcastic smile. It was the time of his triumph and of her discomfiture.

"Mademoiselle is distraught?" said he. "She is not dancing—she will return to her hotel, perhaps? What can one do for mademoiselle?"

Kitty turned toward him calmly. "If I might ask one of you gentlemen to secure my car for me?" Count Frederick smiled and bowed as he turned away.

But Kitty was not so soon to leave the great salon of the palace that night. She passed toward the entrance slowly, caught in the crush and confusion of others who were crowding out in the faade of the much-vaunted black and white ball. For the time, she found herself in the shelter of a great column, where she was willing enough to pause. As she halted here she heard voices just behind her—one deep voice, which it seemed to her she had surely heard before.

"It is a pity that the affair did not come off tonight, your excellency," she heard another whisper hoarsely. "We have everything in our own hands now. I have all the plans of the fortifications, the maps of the avenues, the specifications for each street crossing. It would have been entirely simple for the army of Gretzhoffen to march through this ramshackle city as it liked."

"Yes!" broke in the deep voice which haunted Kitty's memory, "I suppose so; but what would we do if we could not pay our troops the next day? How much better off than Gretzhoffen would then be our own case? No, Frederick is right in his main plan. The throne alone is worth nothing—it is worthless in his kingdom or in our kingdom, or in any other—a poverty-stricken kingship is no business for any man. Why have you not a diagram of the treasure's burial place—with that, now, the matter would be somewhat different tonight."

"Hush!" she heard the other voice whisper. Apparently warned, at least, by their suspicions, they moved away, although Kitty shifted her own position so that her presence was not known.

Was it Count Sackio's voice she had heard—was he, the king's friend, Count Frederick's friend, the worst traitor of all, and was he also plotting for the restoration of the two lost bits of Gretzhoffen coin?

"Which way should she turn now? To Frederick? Impossible. To Michael? Equally impossible."

The two men whose talk she had overheard passed now from behind the pillar toward the interior of the palace. Apparently they were known there and welcome, for surely they were not stopped by any of the king's guards or chamberlains, and Kitty herself, equally well identified, passed readily just behind them.

Kitty needed but one glance at the man she trailed to see it was indeed Count Sackio whose voice she heard.

The men passed now to a little room at one side of the main hall, which traversed that portion of the palace. A window and a door, both lightly curtained, opened from the hall within. Kitty, as she drew up, could see them now—Sackio, and one whose identity she did not know.

"Listen now," she heard Count Sackio's voice boom out, since here they felt themselves quite safe from intrusion; "listen, while I tell you what is the real key to all these matters. It is this document, bearing on the missing treasure of old King Michael. He died rich, but like a miser, he hid his gold. He left a clue, yes—I have told you all of that. That clue was the broken coin."

"That coin was the same as a deed in the old days. All transfers of reality, as you remember, were made on parchment, written in pen, and the parchment always was cut in two pieces on a wavy line. The seller kept half the parchment, the buyer the other half. And always it ran 'This indenture witnesseth: The indenture was the wavy line which divided the parchment, and the parchment was proof of the transaction, so each holder held half the proof."

"Now, this indenture of the broken coin of Gretzhoffen witnessed that Michael the First had transferred to his people his treasure—their treasure—he kept half the deed for himself, or for the man who was to stand for himself. In some way he meant to give the people the other half—that is to say, the other half of the indenture went somewhere, no one to this day can guess where—except myself!"

"These papers of old told of the torture chamber somewhere under the fort. Our maps cover that, but they do not mark the spot of the treasure's hiding. Only the old coin restored to indenture to indenture—the one-half to the other—now you settle that."

"Now, look here, my friend," Count Sackio held up before him a little object, which caused Kitty to start where she stood.

It was the king's coin! Yes, there was the half coin which she with her own hands had sent for delivery to the king on the dancing floor at midnight that night—and Count Sackio, by means which he only knew, had been the thief! It now was plain to her. Here was one more claimant for the treasure of the dead king of Gretzhoffen.

Count Sackio went on. "This is one-half only of the coin. Alone, it does not serve. I know well enough where lies the other half. Within the next twenty-four hours I will have it—I will have both halves within my own hands. Then, my friend, we shall see what we shall see! Events will happen which will surprise this part of the world, at least."

"Come to me tomorrow at my hunting lodge in the forest, at the edge of the neutral lands. That is the rendezvous of the other half of the coin. I shall seek a messenger to secure it. I know well enough how. Have our men there, for I, Count Sackio, will be prepared to show them all the reading of a riddle which has puzzled both these kingdoms for so long."

Had Kitty remained a moment or so longer she might have seen what the conspirators themselves, anxious as they were, did not see. The face of a strange man peered in at the window of the room which they occupied. He, too, could see now all that Kitty had seen, although he had not been notified by the latter at the time of her departure.

The grand salon by this time was well cleared, and Kitty made her way rapidly toward the main exit. Suddenly she found herself face to face with a little group made up of the king and notables of his court. They too, for a time had been absent from the grand salon—apparently for a certain purpose. King Michael now did not lack the stimulus of wine. "Our fair young American again!" he exclaimed, as he came. "What, mademoiselle has not even yet departed?"

"It is my fault, your majesty," said Count Frederick. "I promised to secure for her a car, but for the time I lost sight of her. The confusion has been so great that it has been difficult to find service of the usual sort."

An attendant of the palace escorted her to her car—willing enough to conclude the events of the day.

"Tomorrow," said she to herself, as at length she composed herself for a brief slumber—"tomorrow I must be at the hunting lodge of Count Sackio once more!"

CHAPTER XVI.

Another Seeks the Coin.
Debarred by his own station in life from participating in any such function as the state ball, the faithful Roleau had contented himself as best



Slowly, Deliberately, He Raised His Right Hand Above the Unsuspecting Girl.

might be by remaining at the hotel until the return of his mistress. By morning, as soon as he got word of her presence in her apartments, he sent word that he was in readiness to be at her commands.

"Roleau," she said to him when they met, "listen. We have still more to do. There is still another journey across the desert."

"Whither, excellenza?" inquired Roleau.

"To the hunting lodge of the Count Sackio—the same place where you and I took the part of two horse thieves, Roleau!"

A few moments later the two, once more provided with a speedy motor car, were on their way down the avenues of the capital.

"I think it might be well to drive past the two palaces," said Kitty Gray. "We might pick up some news there. First, let us go to the palace of Count Frederick—perhaps he is not out this early."

But, early though it was, Count Frederick was astir—was indeed ready for the street apparently, as was also his guest, Count Sackio. Even as Kitty's car swept by the palace front they saw the count and Sackio step into their own car, which waited for them.

"Quick!" said Kitty, sinking back in the seat that she might not be observed. "Drive around the block. Don't let them see me!" She motioned so to Roleau to conceal himself as best he might. Their own car, swinging around the corner, gave way for the vehicle of Count Frederick, which sped on down the street.

Once more, still undaunted, Kitty directed her own car to pass around the block and stop in front of Count Frederick's palace. This was done in the nick of time; for now, as they passed at lower speed in order to have time for each examination as they

entered to make of the exterior, they saw a man in some sort of official uniform walking from the front down the driveway for the side entrance of the great building.

"Stop!" cried Kitty to Roleau—"I know that man—that is a friend of Sackio! I saw the two of them together last night. It was to him Sackio showed the coin. I heard him tell this man where the missing half was. Roleau, that man has gone to get Count Frederick's half of the coin!"

"Certainly, excellenza," said the stolid Roleau. "Count Sackio also means to put this and that together, does he not? What can we do? Is your excellency game to try one more entrance into Count Frederick's house?"

"Yes," said Kitty. "Come—let us see if we can trace where this man is going."

Once more these two presented themselves at the door of Count Frederick's abode, and were admitted without question.

The two passed without detention through the main hall to the passage-way which Kitty knew so well. They followed down this narrow hall, suspecting that the destination of the man whom they had seen about to enter was none less than Count Frederick's little bedchamber.

Their suspicion was correct. Even as they approached they heard someone in the room who had arrived before themselves. Roleau, followed closely by Kitty, stepped up to the door—peered in, and gave one mighty bound.

In the powerful hands of Roleau, the stranger, taken by surprise, was helpless. Roleau clapped a hand over his mouth, another to his throat, and held him until he himself made the sign of submission. "Silence!" hissed Roleau. "Don't move—one word of alarm and I will end you!"

"What are you doing here?" demanded Kitty virtuously—"what do you seek—tell me!"

The man, gone sullen now, looked from one to the other, and knowing well enough what failure would mean for him, refused to speak. "Well, whatever it was," said he at length. "I have not found it. At least, you came too soon."

"I will tell you, excellenza," said Roleau at length. "It will do us no special good to have him join yonder party of which we know. I will tie him up, if your excellency will allow me."

Accordingly he did bind the irate official of Gretzhoffen neck and crop.

"Quick!" said Kitty. Stealing away silently they left the door locked and took with them the key.

CHAPTER XVII.

At Count Sackio's Lodge.
Such speed did Roleau manage to get out of his own car that Kitty and he arrived at the hunting lodge of Count Sackio well in advance of all

of his own apartment a tiny chamber, which had needed scarce more than one guess as to who that young woman had been.

But as to all these side scenes which had been enacted, Count Sackio was altogether ignorant. Wherefore he now walked up and down, now exclaiming his own doubts. His irritation was obvious enough to Kitty as she peered through the veiled curtain and strained her ears to learn what he was saying.

Even as she stood intent on what was going on in the main room, Roleau close at her side, also absorbed—the author of the stealthy footfalls on the gallery below the window crept silently up and looked in upon them as they watched—a spy upon them who in turn spied upon others.

"So, she is not alone!" he whispered to himself. "That man with her will make a different proposition. Be

French Government Correlates Activities of All Chambers, and Forest Units Passes Administration Similar to Government.

Washington, July 26. — A chamber of commerce differs in essential respects from associations in the United States. They are public bodies, created by legal enactment, possessing administrative powers, and working in cooperation with the authorities of government. The activities of that parallel those of American chambers of commerce are to be found in manufacturers' associations and players' syndicates.

The French government organizes and coordinates every business can be made to act upon the commercial development of the country. A most effective system of direction and regulation, trade, and industrial education is maintained by the ministry of commerce and industry.

A monograph covering this in detail has been issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce as No. 28 in the "agents" series. It is entitled "Commercial Organizations in France" and may be obtained for 10 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. It contains a survey of the French organization of the French organization, and the distinguishing features of the various bodies, lists of all chambers of commerce in France, regulations governing them, an account of their participation in legislation and work, and a description of commercial institutions of the country.

These loud words caught Kitty's attention. She pressed forward eagerly, her figure still half shrouded. Her own senses, strained as they were to catch what was going on in the main room, were less regardless of what was going on immediately about her.

The silent man who had spied upon them crept inch by inch toward them. Slowly, deliberately, he raised his right hand above the unsuspecting girl. In that hand he held poised a murderous-looking blade.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Mr. Boost has a punch in either hand. When he delivers it counts.

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Mid-Summer Bargain Sale

Clothing and Furnishings at Bargain Prices

F L E G A L ' S

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Mr. H. G. Jones and wife of Kylesburg, Pa., left Monday morning July 23 to attend the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco. They will visit several places of interest enroute and expect to be away about six weeks.

Alex Troup, of Boardman, was a business visitor in Clearfield yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Douthett, of Ocoola Mills, visited friends in Clearfield on Monday.

James A. Rea, of Dixonville, spent yesterday in Clearfield.

James Mahaffey will take his fast riding horse Harvester Queen to New York, where he will attend the Old Reliable Fair Circuit races.

Mr. S. T. Hepburn, of Snow Shoe, was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

Samuel T. Lewis, of Ocoola Mills, was a business visitor to Clearfield yesterday.

Harold Jones, of Kylesburg, spent yesterday with friends in Clearfield.

Mrs. McGrath left on the 11:44 yesterday for her home in Brockwayville where she will spend a short time visiting friends and relatives.

J. D. Siser, of Huntingdon, had business in Clearfield yesterday.

H. C. Kramer, of Moshannon, spent Monday in Clearfield.

Bruce Scott, of Reynoldsburg, was a business visitor to Clearfield yesterday.

J. C. Gatehouse, T. W. Gatehouse, G. Gatehouse and George W. Warrick, of Madera motored over to Clearfield yesterday and spent the day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Cole and their daughter Miss Marjorie have returned from a ten day trip to the Lake country. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Flegal.

Miss Helen Wilson, of Woodland, has returned home after spending several days with Miss Maude Barto, at Riverside.

Walter Sohn, of Harrisburg, who is the fiance of Miss Anna Norris, is spending a week with the Norris family on Second street. Mr. Sohn is studying law at Harrisburg, and expects to be admitted to practice there.

35 boys' fine double breasted suits were \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 only \$2.95 at Flegal's sale.

CAPTAIN HEINSBACH IS PROMOTED TO ENSIGN

Salvation Army Leader Here Commended for Loyal and Faithful Service

Captain Harry Heinsbach, of the Salvation army, has received a commission as Ensign, dating from July 20. The commission is signed by Miss Evangeline Booth, commander of the Army in the United States, and with it came a letter from Miss Booth's secretary commending Ensign Heinsbach on his faithful and loyal service.

\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 Men's wool dress caps only 49c.

One Year of The Great War, as Told By Correspondents on the Ground in Germany, France and England Today

(Continued from Page 1, col. 3.)

these a sort of eight wonder of the world. Yet this was true. General Bonnal said of this battle;

"This is the first time to my knowledge that a great army, retreating and fighting at the same time and for eight days in succession, was able to furnish the effort by itself to transform instantly its long and painful retreat into an irresistible offensive."

Yet that is what the French army was able to do. Through this victory a New France was born. The Great Doubt was lifted, the 1870 bugaboo banished. The people were given confidence in the army, the army itself.

Henceforth, whatever may happen to the French soldier, he will refuse to be discouraged. He can advance, retreat or doggedly hold what he has won, any or all, with tenacity and good cheer. He has faith in his officers and faith in himself. He knows the war may be long, but he grits his teeth: "We'll get 'em at last!" he says.

The Ghost of 1870 has been laid. Tomorrow—Holding the Gate to the sea.

We handle "Everything Electrical" Central Electric company company. H. & C. phone 460-y.

(Continued from Page 1 col. 4.)

ed two miles into trenches that had been practically cleared with a loss of only two thousand; the British lost 15,000 men in attempting to take trenches that hadn't been cleared.

A newspaper man witnessed this battle. He told the public through the medium of the London Times the reason why the British had failed, starting the scandal that disrupted the British Liberal Cabinet, caused the formation of a coalition ministry sheared Lord Kitchener's wings and created the new department of Munitions, with Lloyd George at its head.

Somebody had blundered. Lord Northcliffe's newspapers fastened responsibility on Kitchener. While giving him due credit for his magnificent work in raising organizing and training the largest volunteer army the world has ever seen, they charged him with neglecting the one thing upon which any possible hope of British success on land could be based—an adequate supply or high explosive shells.

The one inexplicable incident is Premier Asquith's statement "upon the highest possible authority" that neither Great Britain nor her Allies had been hampered by lack of munitions—a statement directly contradicted by his recent frantic appeals to the workmen of England to mobilize for the supply of munitions. Tomorrow—Supplies.

(Continued from Page 1, col. 5.)

The past year's events say the Germans, have provided a complete test of the comparative merits of Germanic and British civilizations. Germany has revealed her possession of organization ability, of initiative, of austere patriotism, of inventiveness of an unbroken spirit under adversity, of discipline, of ability to meet every new problem the war has thrust upon her.

Where Germany has succeeded, England has failed. The English (in the opinion of Germans) have proved themselves to be boasters, muddlers and uninspired in any of their works. They have been revealed to the world as a people undermined by discontent, unpatriotic, so prejudiced that they cannot even now accept the undoubted fact that their demigod, Lord Kitchener, failed them in their hour of need. The upper classes have shown bravery but no qualities of intellectual and masterful leadership, and their lower classes are taking advantage of the perplexities of the war to strike for higher wages!

The Germans are asking what this past year of warfare has shown the English to possess which the world should be in the better for the keeping. What can the world better be rid of, ask the Germans, at this anniversary time, the qualities the Germans have shown? Here is a Germany, beginning the second year of her war against the world, full of confidence, with increased faith in the destiny of the fatherland. Tomorrow—Victories and Defeats.

WOMAN'S CLUBS MEET

(By United Press)
San Francisco, July 7.—Mrs. Emily Hoppin, President of the Woman's Federation of Clubs in California, will be one of the principal speakers before the California State Fruit Growers Convention which met here today for a five day session. Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Stanford University, opened the convention.

Have you heard about the "Brascolite" fixtures? Ask us about them. Central Electric company H. & C. phone 460-y.

held next Thursday at the Irvin park, meeting at the church at 9:00 a. m. Will be held the next day if Thursday is stormy.

Mrs. Joseph H. Cooke and son Rufus, of the Baptist parsonage, returned Sunday from visiting relatives at Philadelphia and Chester; they were accompanied on the return by Mrs. Cooke's sister, Mrs. David A. Chambers and family, of Delaware county.

Mrs. and Mrs. Jack Ardary and children and Miss Mayne Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deter, Mr. and Mrs. James Milliron and Mrs. Tizack Milliron, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Norris and Miss Mabel Norris, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Tate and Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Shirey were among the people who attended the Mahaffey Camp meeting Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Osman, Samuel Osman, Lilian Osman, Mr. and Mrs. Estus Woodring, Frederick Woodring, Kenneth Woodring, and Mrs. A. S. Price of Port Matilda, and Mrs. Marion Thompson, of Philipsburg motored to Curwensville Sunday where they visited with Mr. and Mrs. George Baer, the day being spent at the Irvin park.

The members of the Glen Richey ball team and fans of that place are hard at work on their new ball park, which is more conveniently located than the old grounds. By the completion of the new diamond the management will have scheduled games with the leading teams of the county and a hard fight will be made to place Glen Richey on the base ball map.

Women's \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$4 pumps and low shoes in all leathers at \$1.00 a pair at A. D. Gould's Important Shoe Sale.

ENGINEERS BEGIN WORK OF RAISING THE DEATH SHIP

Divers Still Recovering Bodies From Wreck of the Eastland. 500 Are Missing

Secretary Redfield Arrives in Chicago to Conduct Investigation of Capsizing—Declares Incompetency Will Not be Assumed but Will Not be Spared.

(By United Press)

Chicago, July 27.—Two more bodies were recovered from the clutches of the Eastland today. The total recovered dead is now 828. At least 400 bodies are still in the boat. This is the estimate made by coroner Hoffman after a conference with divers and police officers today. It was based on revised figures of state attorney Hoyne who said today he is

confident the number on board at time of the disaster was at least 850. Some officials still believe that a number of bodies in or about the boat will greatly exceed 500.

Marine contractors started today the work of raising the Eastland to an upright position. The work will be completed within ten days. When the hull is raised it is believed a large number of bodies will be released.

"No official incompetency will be assumed and none will be pardoned," is the sum total of what Secretary of Commerce Redfield would say upon his arrival here today to look into his department's phase of the Eastland tragedy. Secretary Redfield will also confer at once with federal authorities.

For the best Electrical service, call Central Electric company. H. & C. phone 460-y.

Children's one and two pump and pumps in patent and doll boots. Great value for 9c at A. D. Gould's Shoe Sale.

The famous "Banner" Mop will be delivered to your door by calling Central Electric company. H. & C. phone 460-y.

White Pumps

We have just received a big shipment of White Pumps for women; regular \$3.00 grade, that we are selling at



All of our Women's Pumps and Oxfords; regular prices, \$3.50 and \$4.00, at



Men's \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 Oxfords, now

Brown's Boot Shop

CLEARFIELD, PA.

If You Want to Save Money Buy at The Workman's Store

At this time of the year there is not many bargains to pick up in the grocery line, but we are going to give you all there is in it all through the week of July 28. Commencing Monday we will sell at prices quoted in this advertisement, the following goods, prices good one week.

New Potatoes per peck	15c	Best grade of evaporated peaches 1 lb	10c
Soup Beans per lb	6c	Gold bar evaporated apricots 1 lb	10c
Lima Beans per lb	7c	Silver bar raisins per pkg.	10c
3 cans best grade tomatoes	25c	Currants per pkg.	10c
3 cans of pumpkin	25c	Pure lard per lb.	10c
3 cans of peas	21c	Pure Cider Vinegar per gal.	10c
3 cans of corn	21c	Good coffee per lb.	13 1/2c
3 large cans of milk	21c	7 cans oil sardines	20c
Large can of syrup	10c	6 cakes Octagon soap	20c
Cheese per lb	19c	6 cakes Fels Naptha soap	20c
Very good grade of evaporated	7c	6 cakes P. & G. toilet soap	20c
peaches per lb	7c	8 lb pail of fish	20c

There is many other articles we can save you money Someone is going to get a \$35.00 all steel white enameled kitchen cabinet free, come in and see how it is done

WORKMAN'S STORE

A. W. LEONARDSON CO. A. W. LEONARDSON CO. A. W. LEONARDSON CO.

A Final Round-up of Summer Merchandise This Last Week of July Clearance

Sale prices hold good on all specials advertised up to closing time Saturday evening. Savings of a very substantial nature are every where in evidence, wanted summer merchandise makes its appeal with the persuasive eloquence of low prices that can not fail to convince.

That it will be to your advantage to visit this store and supply such needs as may be yours upon these very exceptional terms we believe will be your decision.

BROWN SILK GLOVES, 89c

You will find these excellent silk gloves displayed at glove counter. They are 16-button length, white with black embroidered backs.

EMBROIDERS AT 19c A YARD.

Wherever there are girls there is bound to be need for these pretty and useful ribbons; 1-2 inches wide, beautiful floral effects with border edge in a wide range of colors.

50c SILK UMBRELLAS, \$2.69.

There is the opportunity to select a woman's colored silk umbrella at a considerable saving. These umbrellas are good for rain or shine, silk covers and case, a good line of natural wood handles from which to make a selection.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER DRESSES.

Children and Misses', from 14 to 16 years of age are the favored ones in this clearance sale of summer wash dresses. The sale prices start at 39c, and the better ones for a little more, all of them are less than you can buy the material.

\$1.00 BRASSIERES, 50c.

These brassieres are well made of good strong batiste, and represent several well advertised makes. They are slightly soiled from display, but we allow 50c from the regular price for laundering.

SUMMER VESTS, 10c.

Just a good weight for warm weather and very well made garments are these special vests at 10c each.

75c COMBINATION SUITS, 48c.

Women's summer weight muslin combination suits nicely trimmed with fine lace and embroidery.

MEN'S 50c SILK SOX, 35c.

We have just five dozen extra good 50c silk sox for men in plain and two tone effects on sale at 35c.

15c SUMMER WEIGHT HOSE, 9c.

Women's fast black cotton hose in a full run of sizes, a good 15 number.

25c TURKISH TOWELS, 19c

You never can have too many bath towels during the hot weather and everyone should be interested in these large size 20x40 inch Turkish towels at 19c.

CROCHET QUILTS, 79c.

Full bed size crochet quilts in pretty Marcelline patterns, while they last, 79c each.

50c SWISS, 39c.

Ten pieces 40-inch wide white dotted Swiss for summer dresses, regular 50c quality.

50c EMBROIDERED BATISTE, 35c.

Small lot of white and colored batiste in ring or solid dot.

15c GINGHAMS, 10c.

A dozen good patterns in 32-inch

wide dress gingham; just the thing for children's school dresses.

25c CZEPE, 18c.

Dainty butterfly crepe, white sheer ground with colored figures in butterfly effect.

50c DRESS VOILES, 25c.

Small lot of about 200 yards fine sheer voiles and crepes in figured, bordered, stripe and checks, at Half Price.

TAILORED SUITS MUST GO.

About twenty women's tailored suits; all that remains of our summer stock; all this season's styles—have been given orders to move on and at once.

\$5.95 \$7.50 \$9.75

These are the prices; big reductions in every case—at which they will go.

SUMMER DRESSES, TOO

All our women's summer wash dresses are reduced in price, and are selling fast for they are neat, stylish summer gowns for about the cost of making.

BUY SUMMER WAISTS NOW.

You'll need many more waists than you have now to see you to the end of this season. Our prices have been lowered to a point where our stocks are melting away like snow in a July sun. The new prices are

49c, 98c, \$1.48, \$1.98, \$2.75, values up to \$4.50.

A. W. LEONARDSON CO.

Baptist Sunday School Picnic
Baptist Sunday School picnic will be